INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 230 BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 3 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England),

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
8 Sep.	Mantua ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India * ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
31st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	8 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	'18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
27th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
5th Sept.	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
*8th Sept.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*10th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa

*Weather permitting.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 600/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. and O. Mail Steamer and through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES - Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000
LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
N. DATTA,
Commissariat Building, Home Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Manager, Bombay Branch.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:
THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	2 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED One S.A.S. Apply C. M. O., MANGROL, Kathiawar.
A 31036

ONE qualified INDIAN NURSE for Rampur State Female Hospital. Pay Rs 50 and free quarters. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
A 31005

WANTED—An M.B.B.S., ASSISTANT SURGEON for Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital, Devgad Baria. Starting salary Rs. 100/ rising to 150/ with free unfurnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, birth place caste, experience of previous service, etc., to the STATE MEDICAL OFFICER, Baria State, Devgad Baria.
A 31037

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—WINDOW BROKEN GLASS in full wagon loads, for further particulars write to the U. P. GLASS WORKS, LTD., Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad.
N 31035

LOWEST QUOTATIONS for Copper, Iron, wires Galvanised and other Hard Wares required. Correspond with The SHARMAN TRADING COMPANY, DELHI.
T R1138

TEA SHARES FOR SALE at par in a respectable Company. Apply to "SHARES", 21, Banea Puker Road, Calcutta.
T R1132

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A valuable plot of LAND with old Bungalows, opposite Byculla station near Wesleyan Church and Victoria Garden. Apply MOSES JUDAH ASHKENAZY, Sole Agent of Prince Syed Fateh Ali Meerza Bahadur "The Retreat" 258A, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Post Office, between 7 to 10 a.m.
P R1145

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."
EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.
L 30723A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONSEQUENT on 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1928, being Public Holidays, the Week-End Express, which usually leaves Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY, will run on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1928, to the usual timings, viz:—

on 5-9-28.

Victoria Terminus ..	Dep. 18-30
Poona	Arr. 22-30

The Return Special will, as usual, run on SUNDAY, the 9th September, 1928, leaving Poona at 19|30 hours arriving Victoria Terminus at 23|40.

W. H. SCOTT.
Ag: Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 1st September, 1928.
31034

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY being Public Holidays, Week-end Return Tickets will be issued from WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1928.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
V. Terminus.
1st Sept., 1928.
31030

THE NORTHERN INDIA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913,
and of
THE NORTHERN INDIA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of having accounts laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

To determine by resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and the Liquidation thereof shall be disposed of.

H. M. MEHTA,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 20th August, 1928.
31033

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONSEQUENT on 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1928, being Public Holidays, the usual Week-end 1st Class Bogie Carriage will be attached to the Nagpur Express leaving Victoria Terminus at 23-15 hours on WEDNESDAY (instead of on Friday), the 5th September, 1928, for the convenience of Golfers and others, for Nasik.

2. The carriage will, as usual, be returned to Bombay by the Peshawar Express leaving Nasik Road at 2-4 a.m. arriving Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. on MONDAY, the 10th September, 1928, as usual.

3. Passengers can stay in the carriage in the same way as during the Week Ends.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th August, 1928.
31025

THE ASSAM MATCH COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared on the shares of the above Company for the half-year ended 30th June, 1928.

The REGISTER OF TRANSFER will be CLOSED from the 10th day of September, 1928, to the 23rd day of September, 1928, both days inclusive.

Dated the 1st day of September, 1928.
By order of the Board,
SUNE SCHELE,
Managing Director.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the registered address of the shareholders on and after the 24th day of September, 1928. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately change of address (if any) to THE ASSAM MATCH COMPANY, LTD., P.O. Box. No. 254, Bombay.
Registered Office:—
8, Royal Exchange Place,
CALCUTTA.
31029

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED not later than 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1928, for the supply of certain teakwood furniture and steel racks, etc., required for the New Pathological and Bacteriological School. The full description and details of the same and any other information can be obtained from the Dean's Office any week day between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. excepting Public Holidays. Quotations should be enclosed in a sealed envelope and marked "QUOTATION" on the outside of the cover.

S. L. BHATIA,
Captain, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 30th August, 1928.
31027

NOTICE.

PROTECTION OF MILK.

THE EXPOSURE of milk in open vessels renders it unfit for human food.

Dealers in milk are accordingly warned that, any milk found in vessels not properly covered whether during its carriage through the streets or in any other circumstances, will, under the powers conferred by Sections 415 and 416 of the Municipal Act, be destroyed.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 1st September, 1928.
31038

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TAMBA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th August, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

TIMBER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, for the exploitation of Sawar (Bombay) from the Company's Leased Forests in the Bhor State.

Tenders should be submitted quoting the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet measured as per Mercer's Tables for logs in the round with the bark on delivered F. O. R. Khopoli and F. O. B. Nagothana, including Royalty, which is Re. 1-1-0 per cart load.

All logs extracted must conform to the following Specification, which will be strictly adhered to in the measurements taken by the Company's Representatives deputed at the above places for measurement work.

SPECIFICATION.

I. QUALITY OF LOGS.
(a) All logs should be of clean straight growth, free from twisted or spiral growth, large loose or dead knots, decay or general over maturity.
(b) The logs should be green, freshly cut, and with the bark on, and must not be affected by worms.
(c) Logs should be sound and cylindrical.

II. DIMENSIONS OF LOGS.
(a) Length 8 feet and up.
(b) Girth: Not less than 30 inches at thin end and not more than 84 inches at butt end.

NOTE:—Any log from which 4 feet length billets of good and useable wood cannot be obtained will not be accepted.

III. As regards suitability or otherwise, the decision of the Company's Representative deputed on measuring work will be considered as final.

QUANTITIES REQUIRED PER MONTH.

AT KHOPOLI.
November 1928—June 1929 .... 300 tons.

AT NAGOTHANA.
November 1928—June 1929 .... 150 tons.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit either in Government paper or cash at 5 per cent. the sum of Rs. 8,000/- as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers not later than the 15th of September, 1928, after which date no tender will be considered.

Tenderers will be required to prove their financial ability to undertake the above work.

The location of the forests as well as other particulars can be obtained on application to our Office.

The Western India Match Company, Ltd.
SUNE SCHELE,
Managing Director,
Post Box No. 254,
Vulcan House, Nicol Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
31026

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE THIRD CLASS SLEEPERS.

THE undersigned will receive sealed Tenders on Railway's authorized form (price of form Rupee (1|-) one only per copy) at his Office up to 12 hours on 18th September, 1928, for the purchase of the following unserviceable 3rd Class sleepers fit for firewood.

100 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Bhopal.
70 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Bhilsa.
50 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Guna.
650 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Salpura.
140 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Chhabragugor.
190 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Baran.
15 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Jhansi.

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a cash payment equal to 8 per cent. of the amount of tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000/-. Tender for each station mentioned above should be submitted on a separate Tender form.

3. The tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "Tender for the Purchase of unserviceable third class sleepers." The undersigned reserves the right to accept the highest or any tender.

4. For further particulars and Tender forms apply to:—

W. H. BROCKLEHURST,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Ry., Jhansi.
31016

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS, COPPER, WHITE METAL, IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, ETC.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be ealed and endorsed, "TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP MATERIAL." Tenders not complying with hese conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
21st August, 1928.
30978

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 178 of 1927.

Bai PARVATI, widow of Bhagwanji Jagjivan Shah ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

GOKULDAS KESHAVDAS .. Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of February, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of October 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, containing 552 square yards according to documents but 540 square yards on actual measurement or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Malad in the Salsette Taluka, District Thana and Registration Sub-District of Bandra and bearing field No. 43, bearing house No. 60 and 61 of the Notified Area Committee and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by Godbunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Jackeria Haji Patil, on or towards the North by Government land and on or towards the South by Gunanath Road and partly by the property of Jackeria Haji Patil.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31032

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sergeant House", Apollo Bunder, Barrow Lane, valuable household furniture such as dining table, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, drawing room Chesterfield suites, arm and without arm chairs, iron cots, writing tables, book-stands, marble top wash-hand tables, English enamel bath-tub, window and door curtains, soil linen baskets, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeding home.

The catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30; and 10 p.m.
The eighth wonder of the World!
METROPOLIS
METROPOLIS
METROPOLIS
Photoplay totally different from anything which the silent drama has ever seen!
A MIGHTY "UFA" PRODUCTION
Featuring the Wonderful Actress:—
BRIGITTE HELM
Marvellous Heart Drama standing splendidly against the Amazing Kaleidoscopic Background of 1,000 Feet High Buildings, Elevated Trains Rushing Onwards—Roadways from House-top to House-top.
THE WONDER PICTURE FOR ALL TIME!

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Complete Change of Programme
Miss BLANCHE
Miss VICTORIA
HINDU JOGI DANCE
In Oriental SONGS and DANCES
Supported by Turkish Musicians
In conjunction with
CINEMA PROGRAMME

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Radiant star of the Follies, Alluring empress of the dance. Now comes in her first starring motion picture doing the dance that made her world-famous.
GILDA GRAY
IN
"ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS"
You'll love her—The prettiest, peppiest dancing girl you ever feast eyes on. A regular little tonic to set the red blood tingling again.

Why Suffer? Use the world renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Naravanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch:—302, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

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AMERICAN COTTON CROP

DETAILS OF CROP CONDITION

NORDEN & CO'S FINDINGS

CONDITION PER CENT

25TH JULY : 68 25TH AUG, 61.8

Following is the cotton crop report issued by Messrs. A. Norden and Co. dated New York, 1st August, showing the condition of the crop 68 per cent. which was confirmed by the Government Bureau Report. Their estimate on the 25th August received by cable indicates condition 61.8 per cent.

"We submit herewith the results of our usual monthly investigation of the progress of the cotton crop, average date of our correspondents' returns July 25th.

The following table shows the condition of the fields, the condition of the plants and progress of fruiting with comparative figures for the past four years:

	Condition of Fields.				Condition of Plants					Fruiting				
	Clean	Slightly Grassy	Very Grassy	Vigorous and Healthy	Fairly Healthy	Rather Sickly	Sickly	Dying	Very Heavily	Heavily	Moderately	Lightly	Not at all
North Carolina	11	16	1	10	15	2	1	—	—	7	15	6	—
South Carolina	6	27	3	10	22	3	—	1	1	2	28	4	1
Georgia	1	25	14	10	21	6	3	—	—	6	29	6	—
Alabama	2	17	1	5	15	2	—	—	—	5	14	3	—
Mississippi	4	23	5	1	28	3	—	—	—	6	25	1	—
Lousiana	7	12	4	12	9	2	—	—	2	6	14	1	—
Texas, N.	12	11	4	13	14	—	—	—	1	12	11	3	—
„ C.	10	15	3	5	21	2	—	—	—	2	21	5	—
„ S.	6	17	—	1	12	7	3	—	1	5	9	5	3
Oklahoma	8	14	—	10	11	1	—	—	2	9	11	—	—
Arkansas	7	20	—	4	20	3	—	—	1	6	18	2	—
Tennessee	4	11	3	5	12	1	—	—	—	4	10	4	—
Sundries	9	9	—	9	8	1	—	—	3	7	6	—	1
Total	89	217	38	95	208	33	7	1	11	77	211	40	5
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Reduced to percentage	26	63	11	28	60	11	2	—	3	22	61	12	2
1927	40	50	10	26	60	11	2	1	2	26	57	13	2
1926	68	32	—	36	55	7	2	—	2	9	57	30	2
1925	84	15	1	27	47	12	7	7	6	29	46	13	6
1924	61	32	7	26	57	12	4	1	4	24	53	17	2

The next table shows whether the fruit is holding well or shedding, climatic conditions, prevalence of insects and damage done to date:

	Shedding			Weather	Cause of Complaint			Insects			Damage by Insects		
	Holding Well	Shedding Slightly	Shedding Heavily	Favourable	Unfavourable	Too much Rain	Too Dry	Boll Weevils	Boll Worms.	Sundries	None	Very Little	Considerable	Very Great
North Carolina	10	17	1	20	8	8	—	20	—	6	6	16	6	—
South Carolina	13	19	4	20	16	16	—	29	—	5	7	11	17	1
Georgia	14	24	3	32	9	9	—	37	—	11	2	28	11	—
Alabama	13	9	—	12	10	10	—	15	1	—	8	11	2	1
Mississippi	10	18	4	12	20	20	—	26	2	2	6	16	10	—
Louisiana	4	13	6	4	19	18	1	22	2	2	2	4	11	6
Texas, N.	14	13	—	17	10	10	—	12	5	2	12	11	3	1
„ C.	6	18	4	17	11	2	9	20	3	—	8	16	4	—
„ S.	1	12	9	8	15	3	12	14	9	2	6	9	8	—
Oklahoma	12	10	—	9	13	13	—	18	—	—	4	14	4	—
Arkansas	19	8	—	17	10	10	—	16	—	4	13	9	5	—
Tennessee	14	4	—	14	4	2	2	2	—	2	14	3	1	—
Sundries	10	7	—	15	3	2	1	—	2	3	13	4	1	—
Total	140	172	31	197	148	123	25	231	24	39	101	152	83	9
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c	p.c.	p.c.
Reduced to percentage	41	51	9	57	43	36	7	67	7	12	29	44	24	3
1927	39	43	18	60	40	30	10	71	3	6	27	37	29	7
1926	38	53	9	53	47	26	21	44	2	52	33	39	23	5
1925	30	50	20	49	51	4	47	44	3	4	50	37	13	—
1924	36	55	9	51	49	13	36	63	1	18	31	47	21	1

The present outlook, as it appears to our correspondents, regardless of what may happen later, is as follows: we add the percentage condition figures and the usual comparisons:

PRESENT OUTLOOK

	Brilliant	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Rather Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Disastrous	Per centage Condition
North Carolina	—	1	6	8	10	2	—	1	—	70
South Carolina	—	—	7	7	11	9	2	—	—	65
Georgia	—	—	5	8	11	10	4	3	—	62
Alabama	—	—	4	2	12	2	—	1	1	63
Mississippi	—	—	5	3	16	7	1	—	—	63
Lousiana	—	1	1	3	11	5	1	1	—	65
Texas, N.*	1	3	6	9	6	1	—	1	—	78
„ C.	—	1	4	10	9	3	1	—	—	69
„ S.	—	1	2	5	8	5	1	1	—	67
Oklahoma	1	2	3	8	6	2	—	—	—	70
Arkansas	—	—	3	6	13	3	2	—	—	66
Tennessee	—	—	2	5	6	4	1	—	—	66
Sundries	2	5	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	77
Total	4	14	51	78	121	55	13	8	1	68.0
Reduced to percentage	1	4	15	23	35	16	4	2	—	68.0
1927	—	8	19	21	31	13	7	1	—	71.6
1926	1	4	12	19	38	15	5	5	1	68.5
1925.	2	13	20	15	24	11	3	6	6	67.0
1924	1	5	14	18	37	15	5	4	1	67.3

*Condition all Texas 71.5; last month 73.0; last year 72.0.

Notwithstanding the improvement in the new crop outlook which has occurred during the past month and which, in our opinion, the market has gone far towards discounting, it is too early in the season for there to be any positive assurance of a large yield. Our reports show that the crop is still backward and that weevil infestation is only slightly less general than at this time last year. Weather conditions during the next few weeks will largely govern the size of the yield and, in consequence, a cautious attitude appears advisable. We feel, however, that, in view of the extent of the recent decline and of the well liquidated condition of the market, prices will be quickly responsive to bullish developments and we would regard setbacks as offering favourable opportunities for making purchases."

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Spot prices.

Description	30-8-28	23-8-28
Broach F G	338	343
Saw-Gd.-Dharwar F.G.	....	341
P.American F.G.	....	354
Kadi Viramgaum F.G.	....	339
Dholleras F.G.	....	336
Kalagin F.G.	....	336
Kutch F.G.	....	344
Surat F.G.	....	399
Rajpipla F.G.	....	395
Navsari F.G.	....	419
Southerns Gd.	329	336
Compta Gd.	346	353

Futures Settlement Rates

Hedge Contract.	30-8-28	23-8-28	25-8-28
Bengal Dec Jan.	29 282	290	288
Broach July Aug.	....	342	...
Broach Apl May '29	348	358	355
Oomra F. Dec Jan. '29	315	324	322

Receipts for 8 days ending 31st Aug.

	1928	1927
	Bales	Bales
Bengal	659	2927
Oomras	2192	5934
Dholleras	980	1990
Broach	....	1078
Southerns	211	3723
Persians	4	336
Americans	....	11767
Egyptians	....	....
E. Africans	51	618
Other sorts	....	....
Total	4097	28373

Exports for 8 days ending 31st August.

	Bales
United Kingdom	2192
Continent	10072
China	11620
Japan	31154
Coast Ports	719
Total	55757

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	5625
China, Japan & Coast Ports	40729
Total	46354

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1927-28	3423757
1926-27	3165642

Exports from 1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom	91634	27750
Continent	707329	390442
China	269950	207502
Japan	1122608	1331317
Coast Ports	28764	26892
U. S. A.	5175	726
Total	2225460	1984629

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st Aug. 1928	121,071
Estimate Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st Aug. 1928	455,000
Same period last year	960,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st Aug. 1928	1,011,047
Same time last year	445,175

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

	Bales.
Arrivals of American cotton, 1st Sept. 27 to 31st Aug. '28	67,231
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 1928 to 31st Aug. 1929	3,200
American cotton at Sea for India	400

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Messrs. Forbes and Loud, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	£103.10.0
Assam, Bengal Railway Ory. Stock	£ 92.10.0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	£ 9.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0.14.3
Calcutta Tramays (Ordy.)	£ 0.18.0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	£ 0. 3.4
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 7. 3.6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	£18.12.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£138.0.0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	£71.10
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£ 93.15.0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	£ 61.5.0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£0.10.0
Nizam's Railway (Ordy.)	£ x.5.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£ 9. 5.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Debs.	£ 81. 0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£203.10.0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock-	£ 93.10.0
Tata Power (7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£102. 0.0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	£102.10.0

INSURANCE

During the last Eighteen Months

THE

Indian Insurance Companies

HAVE BEEN CARRYING ON

a public campaign in order to enlist active support from the people of this country. These activities are being carefully watched by our friends abroad.

It will not merely do for our people to remain satisfied with what the **INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES** are doing.

The better and the nobler part of the task rests entirely with the people of this country. That task is nothing else but to whole-heartedly support the **INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.** It is within the reach of every **CAPITALIST, INDUSTRIALIST, MOTOR CAR OWNER** and **LANDLORD** to do his part of the task.

The **INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES** are ready and willing to render insurance service second to none. Will our people **STOP, LOOK,** and **LISTEN** to the appeal of the **INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES** and **SUPPORT** the following **NATIONAL** concerns?

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE CRESCENT INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Their Offices are in Fort, Bombay.

Spend Your Week-Ends at Poona.

THIS WEEK'S EXPRESS LEAVES ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS AND THEIR SERVANTS.

Off to Poona on Wednesday Evening

DOWN TRAIN. (ON WEDNESDAY).

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	Dep.	18	30
Kalyan	„	19	21
Karjat	„	20	12
Lonavla	„	21	20
Kirkee	„	22	17
Poona	Arr.	22	30

UP TRAIN. (NEXT SUNDAY.)

		H.	M.
Poona	Dep.	19	30
Kirkee	„	19	41
Lonavla	„	20	44
Karjat	„	21	41
Kalyan	„	22	35
Byculla	„	23	25
V. Terminus	Arr.	23	40

Back at Bombay on Sunday Night.

A Dining Saloon is attached to the train.

The rule requiring passengers to purchase tickets before reserved accommodation can be booked for them, will not be enforced for this Week-End Express.

Return Ticket holders can book their seats for the return journey on arrival at Poona.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FREE **CONSULTATION** **FREE**

PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION

The Renowned Pulse Specialist and the world Famous Physician **BISHAG-RATNA PANDIT Dr. E. S. GOPAN**

(He comes from a reputed family whose ancestors were given estates worth about several thousands of rupees by the Late King Tippu Sultan of Mysore.)

He will read your pulse and tell your disease with amazing accuracy and demonstrate the Truth at the spot. Cures are guaranteed in case of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthama, Venereals, Female Disorders, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sterility and all other chronic and complicated ailments.

AT BOMBAY ONLY 15 DAYS.

From 2nd to 16th Sept. 1928.

AT THE MODERN-HINDU HOTEL, Balard Pier, Tram Junction, Fort.

BETWEEN THE HOURS : 8 to 11 A.M. & 3 to 6 P.M.
Accurate Diagnosis! Cures Guaranteed!! Charges Moderate!!!
PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI, Managing Director and Physician,
THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., P. O. Box No. 278, MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 1. Opening	Closing
September		9.98
October	9.86	9.86
November		9.76
December		9.75
January	9.76	9.75
April		9.77
May	9.80	9.79
June		9.76
July		9.76
August		9.78
September		9.70
Middling Spot		10.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 1. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

Bombay, Sept. 2.
The New York Market is Closed To-day.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 1.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.30
Scinde, Fine	7.55
Scinde, Superfine	7.80
Bengal, Good	7.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.30
Bengal, Fine	7.35
Oomra, Good	7.50
Oomra, Fully Good	7.80
Oomra, Fine	8.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.80
Broach, Fine	9.05
Broach, Superfine	9.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 1.
September	18.10
October	18.15
November	18.20
December	18.22
January	18.25
February	18.25
March	18.36
April	18.36
May	18.46
June	18.46
July	18.43
August	18.58
September	18.58
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.95

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £9/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £16/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £18/11/3

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £17/10/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £17/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Sep/Oct. £15/8/3
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £17/12/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 1.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Oct/Dec. 27/9
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 28/3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 1.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot Closed

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 1.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers September 42/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. 43/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat paid & further buyers 44/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
No Offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F., Calcutta.—

	Sellers.
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/10-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/11
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/11-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot 0/9 Sellers

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 1.

Silver—Practically no business. Market quietly steady.

Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3.5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/32 p.c.
First Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
First Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji & Sons have issued the following weekly market report under date 31st August:

Government Securities.—These ruled steady during the week with minor fluctuations. The 3 1/2 per cent. were done between Rs. 73/12 and Rs. 73/15, eventually closing at Rs. 73/12 for the 20th September delivery. The 4 1/2 per cent. short-dated were done at par while the long-dated were at 1/8 premium. The 5 per cent. (1945-55) was done at Rs. 106/3. The 6 per cent. tax-free bonds were fairly steady, (1930) at Rs. 102/15 (1931) at Rs. 103/15 and (1932) at Rs. 105/2. There is some demand in evidence for money with the Bank Rate remaining unchanged at 5 per cent. We expect no big fluctuations in Government Securities.

Textile Shares.—The section ruled steady in anticipation of an early termination of the cotton mill strike. Though the efforts of various disinterested parties have as yet not definitely succeeded they have not been entirely without their value. They have succeeded in smoothing many difficulties, and contrary to appearances the deadlock may end at any moment, especially as both sides are now evidently tired of the situation. It is to be hoped the labour leaders, both here and at Jamshedpur, will take up a more reasonable attitude than they have hitherto done. As we pointed out last wek, the present trouble has its origin in the high taxation and heavy cost of living, due principally to the 1/6 exchange and generally to the system of free-trade adopted for this country. Everybody has to bear his share of this the general public, the capitalists and the workmen. The strike leaders, if they are true nationalists, should not lose sight of this fact, and it is to be sincerely hoped they would refrain from carrying matters to extremes where it would mean nothing but ruin for the principal industries of the country. No dispute of note in the history of the struggle between capital and labour has ever been settled expect in a spirit of compromise, and labour leaders would do well to adopt a reasonable attitude of give and take.

Mill shares ruled steady during the week on continued bear covering and scattered buying induced by the present low levels of prices. Bears are now refraining from making further short sales as they are evidently afraid of the strike coming to an end at any moment. At the close, Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 822/8, Fazulbhoys Rs. 783/12, Pearls Rs. 502/8, Centurys Rs. 378/12 and Nagpurs Rs. 501/4.

Tata Steels.—The situation has evidently taken a turn for the better, as reports from Jamshedpur show a daily increasing attendance at the Works. The attendance has now reached over 8500, and there now appears a prospect of the strike fizzling out sooner or later. The section ruled steady during the early part of the week, gaining considerable strength during the latter part as more encouraging news arrived from Jamshedpur. We expect the market to show still greater strength. At the close, Deferreds were priced at Rs. 223/12 and Ordinary Rs. 64/12.

Cement Shares.—These also were firm. Cement concerns are doing well, and the decline in the prices of shares, which was witnessed during the last two weeks occurred only in sympathy with the weakness of the other sections of the market. At the close yesterday Indian Cements were quoted at Rs. 348/12, Bundis Rs. 24/2, Katni Ordinarys Rs. 248/12, with Deferreds at Rs. 900, United Rs. 100, Gwaliors Rs. 120, Shahabads Rs. 167/8 and Punjabs Rs. 15/8.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR.

We have received the following weekly share circular from Messrs. Lewis & Jones dated Bombay August 30th:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Under the influence of easier money conditions, securities have ruled a firm market for the most part of this week. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper at one time 73/15 closes to-day at 73/13 with 5 per cent. 1945/55 sellers at 106/3 4 1/2 per cent. New Loans 1934 & 1955/60 are both at a premium, the long date issue being in short supply.

Already there are slight signs of a more lively interest in Government Securities and we believe that the market has definitely taken a turn for the better.

The Indian Government notifies the issue in London of 6 months Treasury Bils to the extent of £6,000,000. In consequence, it seems unlikely that any further issues of Rupee Treasury Bills will be made.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

To-days's closing prices for the principal counters indicate a slight improvement on the week. Trading however continues poor and we see no reason to anticipate any change for the present. Gokak has declared the usual interim dividend of Rs. 2 1/2 per share. Sassoon silks were done to-day at 82.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on account of holidays from the 5th to the 11th and from 13th to the 17th Septr. both days inclusive through the streets of in any other circumstances, will, under the powers

Generally speaking, to-day's closing rates show an all-round improvement, Cement shares being a good feature.

Bank Shares: Imperial Bank fully paid shares have buyers at 1457/8 but sellers are absent. The partly paid are easier at 351/4 on some liquidation, buyers being difficult to find. India Banks at 91, Barodas at 83, Centrals at 24/4 are steady counters.

Railway Shares: This section closes steady with nothing of note to report.

Cement Shares: All cement shares show appreciation on the week. Bundis close at 24/12, the market talking about the possibility of an interim dividend payment in November.

Manganese Shares: Both Shivrajpura & C. I. M.'s rule a quiet market around 31 & 13/8 respectively.

Shipping Shares: Bombay Steams are better at 277/8 and should go higher Scindias are lifeless at 13 3/4.

Engineering Shares: Alcocks close at 341/4 and may rise further. McKenzies at 282/8 and Constructions at 63 are neglected.

Bombay Trams have risen to 153/2 and Bombay Telephones are very steady around 52. The debentures quote 57/4.

Bombay Burmahs have put on some ten points and close at 776/4 with the small shares at 282/8.

Electric Supply Shares: Only a small turnover has taken place this week and quotations show little change. Ahmedabad were done at 129, Karachis at 133, Surat at 136, Hyderabad at 135 are unchanged. Ajmers quote 5/4.

On balance Hydro. Elec. shares are slightly better.

Iron and Steel Shares: Both Indian Iron and Bengal Iron mainain a steady tone around 18/4 and 16/8 respectively.

Tata Issues were firmer to-day on talk of negotiations between the Company and the Bengal Iron Co. coupled with some improvement in the working force at Jamshedpur. The strike drags on at the Works and so far no signs of a settlement appear. There are bound to be considerable fluctuations ahead and the market has jobbing possibilities. We think, however, that investors would do well to await the annual meeting.

Rubber Shares: London stocks are 224 tons up on the week, making 32,815 tons. The commodity has relapsed under 9d. per lb. and there has been little interest in shares either in London or Singapore.

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Sept. 1.
100 Japan T & Co. Khundwa Sanabad ...	280/282
440 Japan T & Co. Broach ...	340/345
500 Bussan & Co. Berar ...	275/280
400 Japan T & Co. Khandesh	265
200 Volkart Bros. Khandesh	270/275
500 Ozoburin & Co. C. P. No. 2 ...	312/315
500 Ralli Bro's C. P. No. 1	320/322
200 Ralli Bro's. Aurangabad	255
200 Finlay Mill C. P. No. 1	325
200 L. K. Vashanjee Mughal	255/260
500 K. Deichand & Co. Sindh-American ...	341/345
100 E. Spinner & Co. Amraoti ...	287
100 Tata Co. C. P. No. 2 ...	325
200 Forbes & Co. Khandesh	235/236

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.)

Bombay, September 1.

The American market was irregular this week and shows a net gain of 7 points. Early, the market slightly improved on covering by shorts but soon declined on Southern selling Later, it advanced on unfavourable weather in the Eastern Belt and on renewed reports of weevil and shedding but again declined towards the close of the week on the weekly weather report being less unfavourable than expected and on realising. The highest price for the October position touched during the week was 19.26 on the 29th ultimo and the lowest 18.67 on the 27th ultimo, the range for the week being 59 points. The next Bureau Report will be published in America on the 8th instant. Private estimates issued during the week are:—A. Norden & Co. condition 61.8 per cent.; J. W. Jay & Co. conditions 62 per cent. and crop 14,900,000 bales.

Our local market was interspersed with holidays this week and shows a nett decline of Rs. 6. In the beginning of the week the market advanced on general buying but has since declined on long liquidation and absence of important buying. The highest rate for Broach A/May touched during the week was Rs. 357 1/2 on the 25th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 345 on the 30th ultimo, the range for the week being Rs. 12 1/2.

The American market has been working lower for some time and shows Any advanve that comes as a result of short-covering meets with increased Southern selling and realising and the prices are going lower and lower. Reports of crop deterioration and damage by weevils are ignored. All this is due to the belief in a bigger crop this year and complaints of bad trade everywhere. This state of affairs and conditions in India such as increased acreage, favourable monsoon promising a large crop, heavy stocks and the prolonged Mills strike in Bombay tend to show that the higher level of cotton prices is distant at least for some time. Much will however depend upon the next Bureau Report to be published in America on the 8th September. Last Government Report was disbelieved by the trade and the prices had subsequently declined considerably. It is difficult to anticipate what the second report will be but it is possible that some pre-Bureau covering may take place and selling may be checked fearing lest it might be another bullish surprise. But apart from a reaction on account of this, it does not appear that the general feeling will turn bullish in the near future especially for Indian cotton which having remained too high in parity will probably have to be marked at prices well below parity. We advise our clients to take profit on sales in weak market and to sell on good reaction.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of CCompany	Latest Prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15
Cawunal Rub. & Tea	12
Ceylon Planters	16
Ceylon Rubber	30
Clunes Estates	16
Cochin Rubber	31
Ella Tea	180
Estates Co. of Uva	33
Fairlawn Estate	33
Frocester Estates	45
Hathawe Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	37
Indo-Malay Estates	14
Jambuiande T. & Rub.	9-8
Jenong Rubber	14
Kaiutara Company	33
Kalutara Rubber	19
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	23
Lanka Rubber	18
Lansdowne Rubber	135
Maha Uva Estates	48
Meall Mor Estates	21-8
Mirishena Rubber	35
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	40
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	24
Rubber Growers'	21
Saffragam T. & Rub.	155
Talgaswe'la Tea	47
Torrington Tea	22
Udabage Tea	44
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullewater Rubber	8
Vogan Tea	36
Warrapolla Estate	20

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.47 Cents.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Heavy Goods.—Although there is not much business reported there has been a better enquiry of a general character during the week. Rates show very little change however, and the market is quiet but steady at the close.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for Ready and August at Rs. 474-0; B. Twills (42 1/2 x 25 hd.) for early September at Rs. 49-0-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for August at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 54-12-0; Liverpool Twills (41 1/2 x 24 hd.) for October at Rs. 55-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for August at Rs. 59-8-0, for December at Rs. 60-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready and August at Rs. 47-4-0, for January/September at Rs. 46-0-0; Liverpool Twills for August at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 54-12-0, for January/June at Rs. 52-8-0.

Hessians.—During the week the price of Ready 40"—8 oz. registered a drop of Rs. 3-0-0 owing to speculative operations, and the market in consequence has been very unsettled.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready and August at Rs. 20-3-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-12-0.

40"—7 1/2 ozs. for Ready an dAugust at Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 18-12-0.

Poona, August 31

IN CASE OF UTTER DESPAIR

CONSULT SHARP

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath.

Specialist in Chronic & Women's Diseases next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpathy, Bombay

operations among respectable families of Maharajas, Rajahs, Tallukdars, Europeans, Doctors, Magistrates, Judges, Vakils, Solicitors, Advocates, Professors and others.

HE DEALS ONLY WITH THE CASES PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, HOPELESS OR SURGICAL by the experts of other medical systems. His method of treatment is most Scientific, Natural, Simple and Harmless, and IS A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

ATTENDANCE: 7 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Bata

MONSOON

SALE

LADIES', GENT'S,

AND

CHILDREN'S SHOES

FROM

SEPT. 1 to 8

REDUCTIONS: 20 to 75 per cent.

Sole Stockists:—

Dawar H. KAZI & Co., 249, HORNBY ROAD.

DAWOOD & Co., CARNAC ROAD, and LOHAR STREET

BRIGHT WEATHER FAVOURS FOOTBALL

DERBY'S SHORT-LIVED GLORY

A HEAVY CROP OF GOALS ON SATURDAY

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Glorious summer weather attracted large crowds. The games played under fast conditions were pleasantly free from incidents and yielded a crop of goals. Forty thousand saw the Dean of Everton score Hattrick for the second Saturday in succession.

Ritchie obtained fourth in last minute and gave the champions a clearcut victory but Cardiff where there were 18,000 spectators, won honours of the day with a topscore. Ferguson and Stan Davies scored once each and Len Davies twice before the interval. The first named obtained a hattrick in the second half.

DERBY'S SHORTLIVED GLORY

Apparently Derby last week were flattered to deceive. For Sunderland Halliday and McInnally obtained a goal each in the first half and Halliday netted twice in the second. Westham ha the distinction of being the only away team to obtained victory in first division. The match was witnessed by 16,000 spectators. Neither side had scored at interval but Rufell and Watson (twice) scored in second half.

LEEDS STILL GOING STRONG.

Leeds maintained their promised before 25,000 spectators. Keetley netted twice and Turnbull once for them in the first half against a goal each by Barry and Haine. Wainscoat obtained Leed's fourth but Chandler scored twice for Leicester equalising two minutes from time.

The cup-holders led by three goals to nil at interval through Thornwell and Campbell. Later Roscamp added to the total. Wednesday's solitary goal was obtained by Jimmy Seed, the former Spurs player.

Manchester's local Derby was witnessed by 60,000 spectators Roberts of the City opened the scoring but Wilson and Johnston scoring a goal each gave the United a lead at change over. Johnston equalised for the City.

At Highbury where 38,000 were present Bolton failed to secure the first point of the season. Brain and Peel scored a goal apiece for Arsenal before the interval after which there was no score. Sheffield United gave a scrappy display before interval against Newcastle but in second half Johnson scored hattrick for them. Chalmers obtained the Newcastle's only goal. Twenty-five thousand witnessed the match.

Aston Villa recovered from their last week's poor erpformanmce, McDougall of Liverpool opened the scoring but Bresford and York gave Villa a lead of two goals to one at interval. Capewell obtained Villa's third. The attendance was 45,000.

SECOND DIV., MATCHES.

In the second division Chelsea continues to be the London's best though they only scraped through thanks to Andy Wilsons surprise goal in the third minute. Spurs through Galloway led one goal to nil at interval but Taylor of Southampton equalised.

The macth between the two London teams Clapton Orient and Millwall was well attended there being 35,000 spectators. Spence through penalty goal gave Orient the lead at interval but Readman equalised ten minutes from time. Armitage, Davies, Wilson, and Archibald shared the stokes quartette of goals.

West Bromwich's only goal was obtained by Glidden. Mclean, Cartwright and Robinson scored a goal each for Bradford, the winning goal being obtained four minutes from finish. Blackmore and Williams shared Bristol City's score.

Oldham's brace of goals was obtained by Harris and Watson against the readings single by Oswald. Priestly and Robson of Grimsby and Stocks and Jennings of Nottingham Forest had goal each to their credit. Camsell scored twice for middlesborough while for Preston Harrison was successful with penalty kick and Reid added two more. Ashton scored Barnsleys solitary goal but Lewis scoring twice gave Swansea the victory. Notts County's three goals were shared by Fenner and Haden (twice). McDonald of Hull obtained a haat trick before the interal and Childs added fourth. Weaver and Chadwick found the net once each for Wolverhampton.

All Fulham Forwards namely Temple, Avey, Haley Price and Penn had a goal each to their credit. Lane of Walsall was one more to obtain a hattrick. Carlisles list was made up by McConnell (three) Hutchinson (two) Robinson (2) and Agar (one).

The only injury in to-days matches occurred to Brightons centre forward James who broke rib and was removed to hospial.—Reuter's Special.

Madras, Aug. 31.—The Madras Vigilance Association have drafted a bill for the suppression of brothels and commercialised vice to be introduce in the Madras Council.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

Rovers Cup—R. A. M. C. vs. Colaba United—Coopérage, 5-30 p.m.

Charity Performance by Bombay Student Players—"Arms and the Man" (by G. B. Shaw)—Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

SOCIETY OF HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The adjourned second general meeting of the above Society will be hheld on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 6 p.m. to elect four Office bearers and seven ordinary members of the Committee and to further consider the revision of rules and to transact other business.

JUSTICE TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Telang will be celebrated on Friday, (7th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Saraswat Samuha Hall, Bombay. Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao will preside.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

A meeting of the Union will be held at the Secondary Training College Hall, to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. to consider the proposal that the Union should undertake to inquire into the condition of teachers in Bombay. There, will also be a lecture on the occasion by Mr. M. R. Paranjpye on "The Language Problem of India."

MR. JAYAKAR DELAYED FROM GOING TO SIMLA

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A., has been delayed from starting for Simla yesterday owing to high fever He hopes to leave Bombay for Simla as soon as he is well.

"SANJ" SPECIAL NUMBER 192

BRIMFUL OF INTEREST.

The special number for this year of the "Sanj Vartaman" lives up, both in excellence of photogravure and the variety and high standard of its articles, to the reputation this Gujarati daily has achieved in issuing its annuals. Mahatma Gandhi's short but inspiring message exhorting all to observe the conditions which alone can win Swaraj and to march forward for securing it is a notable feature of the issue. So also are the extract from the "London Times" of 1828 which mentions the gift to the London University of £ 300 by three Indian merchants of Bombay and an article by Mr. K. M. Javeri referring to two 'firmans' of Emperor Akbar, illustrative of his religious toleration and sense of justice.

BERNARD SHAW'S PLAY AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S APPRECIATION OF STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE.

Dr. Parker of the Elphinstone College has received the following letter from Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister of Education, in appreciation of the students' performance at the Excelsior Theatre, the last show of which will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at reduced rates:—

"You and Prof. V. G. Rao as well as Mr. and Mrs. Jepson will please accept my warmest congratulations for the high level of the performance of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" by the students. The students appeared to have been very well tutored. All credit to them also. The acting was superb. Mr. B. S. N. Cooper deserves thanks for the trouble taken by him. I forgot to say yesterday that His Excellency was grateful to the Students players for inviting him. H. E. had other engagements in Poona which made it impossible for him to accept the invitation in Bombay for yesterday."

A FRACAS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

An affray occured at Howrah this morning between a number of Hindus and Mahomedans. The trouble arose over the drawing of water at a hydrant. Soon there was a general uproad and brickbats and lathis were used. Two Hindus and an equal number of Mahomedans were injured and had to be removed to hospital.—A. P.

PRINCESS XENIA', HOPS OFF FROM KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 2.

The aeroplane "Princess Xenia" left Karachi for England this morning. The pilot Captain Barnard hopes to arrive in London on Wednesday afternoon. The journey will be in [illegible] stages.—A. P.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The eighth annual report of the Parsi Central Association for the year ending 30th June 1928 is now out. The income of the Association during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,236-6-8 and the total expenses to Rs. 2,240-15-9.

At the meeting of the Council held in July, in view of the then impending appointment of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms the Council expressed its opinion to join other Associations in urging upon Government the desirability and necessity of appointing the Commission as early as possible, that the majority of members of such Commission should be Indians and that all those so appointed should be such as to command the confidence of the Indian people.

With a view to encourage the aims and objects of the Zoroastrian Credit Bank the Council at its meeting held in December associated with the management of the above proposed Bank in holding a Public meeting at Khetwadi when a good response was given by the community.

The question of the publication of the report on Parsi Divorce, Marriage and Succession Acts largely engrossed the attention among others of the Council for a successive number of meetings. Replies from different institutions and interested gentlemen have been received for the further consideration of the question by the Counlil.

NO CONFIDENCE IN SIMON COMMISSION.

Another question of outstanding importance was one relating to the Association's attitude towards the Indian Statutory Commission led by Sir John Simon, and at its meeting held on 22nd February the Council associated itself with the no-confidence resolution passed on the subject by the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Lala Lajpat Rai.

The Council also deputed three of its members to the All-Parties' Conference to watch the proceedings of that political meeting.

GIRGAUM HINDU SABHA'S ACTIVITIES.

NEHRU REPORT APPROVED.

The Managing Council of he Girgaum Hindu Sabha met on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1928, at 5 p.m. at Dr. Savarkar's Dispensary when the following members were present. Dr. M. B. Welkar, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. S. R. Mathare, L. B. Niphadnar, D. G. Savarkar. Dr. Welkar occupied the chair and following agenda was gone through and resolutions passed.

Representatives to the coming Hindu Conference at Bassin (Vasai) Mr. M. B. Welkar, Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Machafe, Dr. Athayle, L. B. Niphadkar and D. G. Savarkar have been elected to attend the Conference on behhalf of the Girgaum Hindu Sabha. The President reserves the right to add more to the list.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE CONFERENCE.

This meeting of the Managing Council of the G. H. S. requests the Bassin Conference to appoint different committees, such as (1) Physical Culture, (2) Organising Hindu Sabhas in the districts, (3) Propaganda, (4) Removal of untouchability, (5) Shuddi, particularly of those people who were Hindus some time back. for the Internal Sanghatan of the Hindu community.

NEHRU REPORT APPROVED.

This Committee approves of the report of the Nehru Committee and heartily congratulates Pandit Motilal Nehru and other signatories to the report for their praiseworthy achievement, but at the same time records its emphatic protest regarding the recommendation of Committee for the separation of Sind and further adds that the question of separation of Sind should be considered finally when all Indian Provinces will be re-adjusted in the future Swaraj constitution as per their respective fitness. To-day the separation of Sind should not be made a pawn in the game to satisfy the Muslim demands.

MR. KARMARKAR "AT HOME" TO FRIENDS,

SHIVAJI SCULPTOR PRESENTS MEMENTOS TO BAL GANDHARVA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

Mr. Karmarkar, the famous Bombay sculptor, entertained a large gathering of his friends in the Kolhapur Palace near Mahaluxmi, when a large gathering was present. Prominent amongst those who were present were Mr. Kane of the Brahmin Sabha, Prof. Gajendragadkar and Dr. Bhajekar. The programme consisted of several items, the chief being, imitations of Prof. Bhonde of Poona, singing by Bal Gandharva and Pendharkar. The imitations of Bhonde were highly commended. Mr. Karmakar presented Messrs. Bhonde, Gandharva and Bendharkar with some of his works, which he had specially prepared for them at the hands of one Dadas Karandikar of Satara.

THE MILL STRIKE.

A WARNING TO INDIAN MILL AGENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why has the Textile Mill Strike gone on so long? Has it been due to the obduracy of men; or the perversity of their employers; or the subtlety of the foreign influence, that is at work—evidently amongst Labour, but really amongst the mill agents? Which are the weak links amongst the Agents? Indian or foreign? Who are handicapped for timely finance? Indian or foreign? Who are gradually absorbing Indian mills? Foreigners, of course! Who are more unbending on the Mill Agents' side? Foreigners, of course! Indian Mill agents, please note, that there are schemes in the air—and that too from some of your ostensible friends—to so cripple your mills and textile Industry, by prolonging this dead-lock, as to compel you to close down your concerns, or to transfer your Agencies to these foreign benefactors in near future! May you be saved from this snare and may you settle the dispute without further delay; and may the Labour leaders take note of this impending danger of foreign invasion—are the sincere prayers of.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SYNDICATE OF ARMY CONTRACTORS.

KARACHI BUYERS' AND SHIPPERS' CHAMBER OPPOSED TO GOVT SCHEME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 2.

The Secretary of Buyers and Shippers' Chamber wires as fallows:—

The Chamber views with great disappointment the Government's persistent attitude completing the formation of the scheme of the Syndicate of Army Contractors. The interval of a few months have given time to realize that the Scheme would stamp out very many small contractors and suppliers whose sole business is dealing in oilman stores. This would eventually lead to some big favoured firms monopolizing this business which is highly dorogatory to free trade and healthy competition. The one fear of serving Armies when hostilities appear has vanished or should vanish with the signing of Kellogg's Pact outlaning war atleast amongst the world's maritime powers and therefore further consideration is imperative for the well being of the very many small traders before completing the scheme which is certain to incur considerable overhead expenses for the benefit of a few persons only to the detriment of healthy and free trade. The Chamber suggest, a controlling board to guide to armies with a guarantee from the contracter to hold minimum stocks as laid down.

N. W. R. BREACHES,

TRANSHIPMENT NOT POSSIBLE

The Divisional Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway wires from Lahore under date 2nd Septeniber:—Due to heavy rain the railway lines between Lyallpur and Jaranwala and Chak Jhumra and Cuiniot breached on the 1st morning and the line between Mansurwali and Wazirabad breached this morning. Transhipment is not possible at present.—A. P.

ONAM: KERALA'S NATIONAL FESTIVAL,

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

The premises of the Nayar Samaj, Bombay, picturesquely festooned with banners and buntings, presented a festive appearance on Sunday afternoon. There was a large cosmopolitan gathering with a sprinkling of ladies, all in right holiday mood. It was the occasion of the celebration of Onam, the one greatest festival that is being observed throughout Kerala every year. The weather was indeed glorious and the very banners waving in the mellowed evening breeze seemed to repeat the greetings of Merry Onam. The programme for the occasion was no doubt heavy, but it was not at all uninteresting. Of course the chief item is the feast of plantains and papads, the fried and cooked bananas, without which Onam cannot really be merry! Then there is the music, 'pan sapari,' meeting, cracking jokes, a lot of smoking and all that sort of thing. For once at least all distinctions of community and class disappeared, the cardinal truth of life triumphed. There was the feeling of brotherhood and equality. This year the organisers made a healthy departure from the usual way of celebration and that was a screen show. Apart from the "Daughter of the Gods" produced by the Victory Film Co., which was very entertaining, there was the practical problem of every day life, the fight against the "Messenger of death". What is this Messenger of Death? The fly! The picture was extremely instructive and interesting, and every one ought to have been impressed by the tremendous harm the insignificant fly does to health and strength. The function lasted till about 10 p.m. when the party broke up.

A DAY OF DULL BATTING.

SUNDAY'S CRICKET IN BOMBAY

COLAH AND RASOOL'S PUZZLING TRUNDLERS.

Sunday's cricket was productive of dull batting and a large number of holiday-makers who turned up to witness the matches on the Kennedy Sea Face were rather disappointed. A whole day fixture between the Imperial Bank and the Hindu Gymkhana which promised a keen contest did not fulfil expectations. The Gymkhana were badly beaten chiefly owing to Vithal's ill-luck who was declared l.b.w. when he was only 9.

Pardeshi opened the Gymkhana innings in a confident manner but when the score was only 9, Pawaskar, his partner deserted him. Colah and Rasool were both dangerous and were sending down puzzling trundlers. Wickets fell cheaply and at the fall of the second wicket only 6 more runs had been added. Vithal was unlucky and was declared l.b.w. when he was 9. The whole side collapsed when the score was 82, the outstanding batsman being Pardeshi who scored 34 with 5 boundaries and a sixer to his credit. Colah captured 5 wickets for less than 5 runs apiece.

The Imperial Bank replied with 145 runs and thus defeated the Gymkhana by 62 runs. Rasool played a fast game and scored 43, the highest score for his side. Pardeshi was responsible for 4 wickets and conceded only 52 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA:

K G Pardeshi c. Padwal b. Colah	34
S K Pawaskar run out	5
B D Jog b. Rasool	0
P Vithal l.b.w.,	9
G P Gaikwad c. Vyavaharkar b. Colah	0
D J. Pathare b. Kalapesi	9
K S Rane c. and b. Colah	0
A N Gokhale c. Colah b. Rasool	3
B H Paralkar b. Kalapesi	8
S A Shet (not out)	0
K J Pathare c. Cooper b. Colah	12
Extras	2
Total.	82

Bowling: Kalapesi 2 for 45, Rasool 2 for 14, Colah 5 for 21.

IMPERIAL BANK.

F J Badsha run out	5
G M Sheikh c. Gokhale b. Pardeshi	20
S H Colah b. Pardeshi	5
N D Cooper st., Pardeshi	18
B G Vyavaharkar c. Pardeshi b. Paralkar	11
S G Rasool b. Jog	43
J D'Souza run out	0
E G Mane b. Paralkar	25
B Kalapesi b. Pardeshi	10
K R Padwal b. Paralkar	0
F S Pawri (not cut)	1
Extras	7
Total	145

Bowling: Pardeshi 4 for 52, B H Paralkar 3 for 37, Jog 1 for 24.

ISLAM GYM'S VICTORY.

The Islam Gymkhana trounced the Parekh Cricket Club by 3 wickets and 46 runs. The visitors playing first scored 110, Rangnekar contributing 24. The Gymkhana were more than a match to their opponents and scored 156 for 7 wickets. Sheikh played a brilliant innings and scored 46.

PAREKH C. C.

Aras 7, Sanzgiri 4, Parekh I. 11, Udesh 12, Rangnekar 24, J P Kapadia 8, Aras B D 11, Pandya 11, Iyer (not out) 9, M N Kharaa 0, Parekh V. run out 0. Extras 13. Total 110.

Bowling: Hakim 3 for 11, Tamboowala 3 for 40, Sheikh Dina 2 for 35 Mahomed 1 for 11.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shakoor 19, Fyzee 24, Sheikh 42, Masih 21, Khan 1, Kazrani 1, Furdawalla 19, Hakim (not out) 18, Mahomood (not out) 4, Extras 7. Total (for 7 wickets) 156.

Bowling: Rangnekar 7 for 64.

PARSIS BEAT "THE TIMES"

"The Times of India" suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the Parsee Gymkhana. Playing first the visitors were all dismissed for 26. The Gymkhana played merrily and piled up 218 for 9 wickets and thus defeated the Times by a wicket and 192 runs. Mody played a prolific innings and scored 84 which included 14 four's Marshall scored 63 and was still unbeaten.

"TIMES OF INDIA".

Gonsalves 0, Fairman 0, Bidaye (not out) 3, Pereira L. Driver 14, Lucas 0, Carey 0, Parkar 0, Edward 7, Dubash 0, Lewis 1, Total 26.

Bowling: N D Marshall 4 for 7 runs, P H Darnwalla 6 for 19.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

P H Daruwalla 0, S F Bamboat 9, P Umrigar 0, Jamshedji 3, S H Mehta 10, Doctor 0, K J Mody 84, N D Marshall (not out) 63, F E Kapadia 5, H J Engineer 20, D S Kotwal (not out) 12. Extras 21, Total (for 9 wickets) 218.

Bowling: Lucas 4 for 69, Pereira 2 for 73, Driver 2 for 49.

Under the Clock

(BY "XYMPLEX")

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1928.

The "Pioneer" has showed its wolf's fangs. The Allahabad journal made a futile attempt to corner Dr. Ansari the President of the Congress and the President of the All-Parties' Conference by sending him a telegram at the close of the Lucknow deliberations in which it asked him "won't you sing 'God save the King' at the conclusion of the Conference?"

* * * * *

Dr. Ansari's clever retort by wire to this preposterous piece of political bull-baiting does him great honour. "Won't you join us in singing "Bande Mataram?" he asked the "Pioneer". That was a neat retort and it has had the effect of making the "Pioneer" behave like a bull in a china shop.

* * * * *

The Allahabad journal which makes such a fanfare about "bridging the gulf" between European and Indian at once loses its head and denounces the cry for Dominion Status as insincere and dishonourable.

* * * * *

When will the "Pioneer" realise that Indians have not the slightest objection to the singing of "God Save the King" anywhere but they won't be coereed into singing Britain's National Anthem by the "Pioneer's" order?

* * * * *

In asking Mr. Fakirjee E. Bharucha ex-Director of Industries in the Bombay Presidency to be Chairman of the Reception Committee of its ninth annual conference, the Mechanical Engineers' Association of C. P. and Berar and Bombay made an excellent choice.

Mr. Bharucha's address is a stimulating and instructive plea for greater attention on the part of the public to the callous policy of an alien bureaucracy in carefully limiting the opportunities for service for indigenous mechanical engineers.

* * * * *

The absence of an Indian Mercantile Marine, Mr. Bharucha rightly declared, has prevented Indian mechanical engineers from specializing in Marine Engineering.

* * * * *

That is precisely why Mr. Haji's bill which asks for a very very modest help from the State to support genuinely Swadeshi shipping by reserving to it the right of coastal trade must be passed by the Central Legislature.

* * * * *

Naturally the opposition from those who are out here to see that they administer the country while their kinsmen exploit its economic resources will be very great. Blood, we all know, is thicker than water. But we must take care that we ourselves do not become bloodless.

* * * * *

I learn from the British papers that the Marquis of Northampton was fined £2 recently "for using a cutout on his motor car." It was stated that his record included 11 convictions for excessive speed, three for driving to the common danger, and one for reckless driving.

* * * * *

The same Court which asked the Noble Marquis to pay a fine had to deal with another member of the British aristocracy the same day, Viscount Somerton, who was caught in a police trap driving at 40 miles an hour was fined £3. They do go the pace, don't they, the gilded youth of Britain?

* * * * *

At the Concert.

Wife (music 'fan'): "They say this gentleman who is singing now had a narrow escape from death yesterday."

Bored Husband: "What a pity!"

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

RESULTS OF SATURDAY MATCHES

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Somerset vs. Leicestershire at Taunton: The match was not played.

Essex vs. Sussex at Leyton:—Sussex 485 for nine (Bowley 188, Duleepsinhji 66, Cornford 63, J. Langridge 61, not out).

Yorkshire vs. M.C.C. at Scarborough:—Yorkshire 259 for nine (Robinson 74). Rain interfered with play.

Worcestershire vs. Hampshire at Worcester:—Worcestershire 259 (Wright 101). Hampshire 79 for two.

Glamorgan vs. Notts at Cardiff:—Glamorgan 224 (Bell 105, Morgan 69, Larwood four for 33). Notts 77 for two (Gunn 54 not out).

Derbyshire vs. Lancashire at Burton-on-Trent:—Derbyshire 148 for six. Rain interfered with play.

An England XI vs. West Indies at Folkestone:—West Indies 212 (Freeman six for 87). England XI 114 for two.—Reuter's Special.

WORK BEFORE MADRAS COUNCIL

NON-OFFICILA MEMBERS TABLE BILLS 30 RESOLUTIONS

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

The non-official business for which two days have been alloted during the ensuing session of the Madras Legislative Council was ballotted to-day when seven Bills and 30 resolutions were drawn. The bills include one for the suppression of brothels and immoral traffic proposed to be introduced by Mr. Venkatramier on behalf of the Madras Vigilence Association and another to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act by Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulaxmi which aims at abolition of devadasi institution.

Among the resolutions Dorairaja of Puducottah has tabled a motion about supplying water hose, tear bombs etc. to police for reducing to a minimum the chances of opening fire on a riotous mob.

'Regarding Sir Norman Marjoribanks motion for the appointment of a Committee of the legislature to assist the Simon Commission, notices of amendments have been received from non-official members by the Council Secretary.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha will move the adjournment of the discussion of the motion until after the decision of the electorate on it has been obtained by referendum or by enabling the members to ascertain the views of the electorate should the Governor be pleased to dissolve the Council.—A. P.

WHOLE FAMILY BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

HOUSE COLLAPSES OWING TO HEAVY RAIN

A LAHORE TRAGEDY

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

It is learnt that as a result of the collapse of a house owing to the heavy rain on Friday last an Indian Christian family of four was killed while asleep. The victims are Mr. Johnson, his wife, a girl of eleven and a boy of six.—A. P.

IL W AY LINES ON N. W. RAILWAY WASHED AWAY

FEROZEPORE, Sept. 2.

The Divisional Superintendent, Ferozepore wires under to-day's date:—About 19 hours yesterday the line was washed away from miles 118|3 to 118|9 between Chak Datar Singh and Pakpattan stations on the N. W. Railway. Trains cannot pass through and transhipment of passengers, luggage and parcels has been arranged. Restoration of through communication is expected by the evening of the 3rd instant.—A. P.

PROTECTION FOR MATCH INDUSTRY

A BILL IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Besides the Bill already notified the Government of India will introduce in the Assembly on September 4 a Bill for protecting the match industry and Sir Denys Bray's Press Bill amending the Indian Penal Code. It is understood that Sir George Rainey's Match Protection Bill will also include provision for converting the existing import duties on undipped splints and veneers into protective duties for unless this is done protective duties on matches will not be effective.—A. P.

MISS PIROJA BAHADURJI

SUCCESS IN LONDON MATRIC

Miss Piroja Bahadurji, grand-daughter of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, and daughter of the well-known Home Ruler Dr. Jamshed Nasservanji Bahadurji has passed the recent Matriculation Examination of the London University with Honors in French and Mathematics. Miss Piroja is barely sixteen and knows swimming, music, etc.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1928.

THE WORK AHEAD.

Prominent leaders of all parties represented at the Lucknow Conference have expressed in press interviews their full saitsfaction at the great achievements of the Conference. It is unnecessary, though pleasant, to review the leaders' opinions. Their gist may be expressed in Mrs. Naidu's words that the Conference "was a remarkable example of one intense desire for unity", that it had "achieved unity against the very substance of conflict and chaos." It is but natural that the happy consummation should be an occasion for universal rejoicing. But it should be obvious to all earnest men that the time is not yet to rest on one's oars. If the Conference marks the high tide of unity and organisation, it is necessary to take the tide at the flood till it leads the country to its cherished goal. The Conference has united the leaders. It still remains to unite the rank and file of the parties the leaders represent. The resolutions of the Conference have yet to be ratified by the various organisations represented at the Conference, but not yet formally committed to the acceptance of the resolutions. It is true that such ratification is all but a certainty in view of the perfect agreement among the leaders. But it is to be remembered that mischief-mongers will now renew with greater vigour their old game of seeking to undermine national unity by playing upon the prejudices of the common people and by showing how much this party or that community has suffered under the new Constitution. It is, therefore, the urgent duty of leaders who have solemnly pledged themselves to uphold the Constitution to obtain for it the fullest support from their constituents. Benjamin Franklin's words at the time of his signing the American Independence bear repetition, as they apply to us with peculiar propriety. He said: "I hope that for our own sakes as a part of the people and for the sake of posterity we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution wherever our influence may extend and turn our future thoughts and endeavours to the means of having it well administered." We share the same hope with regard to our own leaders and our own Constitution.

The main point that will have to be impressed upon the public is well brought out, in the language of the last resolution on the new Constitution at the Lucknow Conference. The resolution says: "the agreements and decisions contained in the foregoing resolutions are based upon the assumption that the general scheme sketched out in the Nehru Report adopted by this Conference shall be given effect to as a whole inasmuch as the various provisions thereof are interdependent." For this reason the resolution adds: "All parties assembled in this Conference hereby agree that every one of them will stand by it as a whole and will refuse to accept any single part of it, without giving full force and effect to all the other parts; provided that any modification of this scheme may be accepted by the consent and agreement of all parties." This resolution was carried by the Conference almost unanimously, only Mr. Hasrat Mohani dissenting. The resolution lays down that in getting the Constitution ratified by the public or in considering Britain's reply to India's demand, the leaders will stand by the whole general scheme without pinching or stretching it; altering it, if necessary, only in the terms of the proviso that modifications may be made only "by the consent and agreement of all parties." If any one wishes to effect any improvement in the Constitution, it is necessary for him to secure the approval not only of the party or organisation to which he belongs but also of all the parties or organisations pledged to the Constitution. One may feel that universal franchise is unworkable, another may be of opinion that reservations of seats even for minorities must go at once. A third may plead for a full-blooded Socialist regime or complete Independence right from to-day. These may be sound views, but it should be clear at least to those who realise the need for national unity that the nation should first be prepared for the acceptance of these views before being embodied in the Constitution. Universal franchise, temporary reservation of seats for Muslim minorities and Dominion Status as the minimum, are the vital features of the present Constitution which has won wide support because of those features. To do violence to any of these features through impatient idealism or extreme conservatism would be fatal to the Constitution so laboriously built up by a hundred architects in unprecedented unison. We share Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's hope that political reformers or critics of the Constitution will say or do nothing "which may affect the harmony and spirit of co-operation between the different communities and parties."

We are glad to learn that the Working Committee of the Congress has decided to carry on vigorous propaganda to popularise the Constitution and that for this purpose a sum of Rs. 25,000 has already been subscribed by the delegates to the Lucknow Conference. We need hardly add that the propaganda should be carried on literally in every town and every village in the country. The universal suffrage that we demand must be vindicated by every adult man and woman being taught his or her rights and responsibilities under the new Constitution. The boycott of the Simon Commission, which hitherto was, for the most part, a negative propaganda, should now be continued with greater stress on constructive work. That work will include not only getting popular support for the Constitution but also thoroughly organising the masses to fight for the Constitution. The work can be considerably simplified if the political organisations continue to work in the same harmonious spirit they have displayed at the All-Parties' Conference. Old prejudices between one community and another, between one party and another, between Liberals and Congressmen or between Responsivists and Swarajists are happily passing away. They should be completely obliterated. Nothing can accomplish this more effectively than a re-united Congress. That is why Mrs. Besant has already made an appeal to the Liberals to come back to the Congress and has proposed to "devote herself to affiliating all parties into the Congress." We wish her all success and hope that the Liberals would respond to her appeal. The constitutional demand of a united Congress backed by a united nation cannot but be irresistible.

ENCROACHMENT UPON PUBLIC LIBERTIES.

The ominous announcement comes from Simla that on the top of those amazing pieces of proposed legislation, the Trades Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill, the Government of India intend to seek legislative sanction for a further encroachment upon public liberties. The right of association, the right of freedom of movement, and the right to express one's opinions freely and publicly are three elementary human rights which the member of a civilized modern State is accustomed to regard as his birth-rights. The Government of India evidently are not prepared to consider Indians as belonging to a civilized State when they propose legislation penalising statements in which official jaundice discovers "the intent to promote", or the likelihood to promote "unfriendly relations between India and foreign countries". It is understood that they intend to move a bill for this purpose in the form of an addition to the sub-clause to Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code. If the British Parliament were to consent to similar legislation, in case a Government there were so idiotic and reckless as to blast the existence of the political party to which it belonged, for ever and ever, by proposing it, the comments of the British Imperialist Press about Moscow would surely come within its scope for being promptly penalised. What is the necessity for the Government of India suddenly proposing a vexatious and arbitrary interference with public criticism of foreign affairs? India, a subject country, may be expected by her "trustees" to choose her foreign friendships at their dictation, but such dictation cannot be and is not being tolerated and India will not tolerate interference in free and impartial criticism of foreign affairs. Let it be remembered that the Indian people, keenly sensitive to the appeal of Mahatma Gandhi for non-violence and peaceful evolution of human society, are the last people in the world to consider any nation as their enemy. There is a sinister object in promoting this legislation and non-official members in the Central Legislature should be warned in time and be ready to scotch it.

SOCIAL WELFARE AT BARDOLI

PROGRAMME OF WORK

(BY DR. SUMANT MEHTA.)

On the 12th of August about ten thousand people of the Bardoli Taluka and all the volunteers met at the Swaraj Ashram in order to celebrate the peaceful settlement with the Government of Bombay. At the public meeting and at a private meeting of the volunteers both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai reminded the audience that they had promised to train themselves for the struggle which would lead to Swaraj. The fight which had just come to an end was after all a minor issue. With the strength and confidence acquired during this fight the people should prepare themselves for such self-improvement and deeper propaganda as would enable them to gain Swaraj.

PROBLEMS TO BE HANDLED.

The work of self-improvement and of social welfare is of a varied nature and for the present the following problems are likely to be handled:—

(1) The preparation and use of Khaddar cloth, and the greater use of Swadeshi articles. This programme includes the storage by the farmers of cotton, carding, spinning and getting it woven in the Taluka.

(2) Prevention of drinking spirituous liquors particularly amongst the Raniparaj people.

(3) Prevention of early marriages.

(4) Curtailment of ruinous expenses at marriage and death ceremonies.

(5) Amelioration of the condition of the Raniparaj especially of the Dublas.

Now in this programme it is expected that the caste Panchayats of the different sections of the Kunbis, in consultation with Mr. Vallabhbhai, will pass resolutions with regard to items 3 and 4. The village Panchayats and their leaders will pass resolutions restricting the use of alcohol. This naturally refers to villages which are wholly or mostly inhabited by the Raniparaj or Kolis. The Khaddar work will be taken up by the existing camps, and steps will be taken to educate a few Dubla boys.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CASTE PANCHAYAT.

If the Sardar of Bardoli is successful in carrying out this programme he will undoubtedly earn the gratitude of the whole of Gujarat. The Government of Baroda has failed miserably in its attempt to stop early marriages, but it must be remembered that Mr. Vallabhbhai is replacing the State by the caste Panchayat, and it remains to be seen as to how long Panchayats can sustain a reform unless the individuals have learnt to support it. Resolutions of abstinence from alcoholic drinks have been passed thousands of times with ineffective results.

It is certain that the lot of the untouchables is just as bad in Bardoli as anywhere else in this District. The population is physically weak and requires physical training, the schools require improvement, there are very few if any libraries in the villages; all these questions require patient handling. We must not forget that very little social welfare work of a permanent nature followed the Satyagrahas of Champaran, Kheda and Borsad and it is absolutely essential that the leader, the Sardar, should not leave the post even if invited to take up work of higher responsibility. Most of his lieutenants will naturally revert to their own responsibilities and the reforms will have to be worked out under difficulties which exist throughout the country, and not under the abnormal conditions of universal sympathy that existed during the Satyagraha.

Sarbhon, Sept. 1.

THREE LOOMS-A-WEAVER SYSTEM

POSSIBILITIES OF ITS SUCCESS

(BY S. V. S.)

The bad condition of the cotton industry both in England and India has called for immediate efforts to restore it to its original prosperity in both these countries. The problem must be solved anyhow and experts in these countries are trying their utmost in that direction. The economic circumstances of England and India are different from one another and, therefore, the ways of tackling this serious problem will also be different. In England they are blaming the banker for the bad condition of the Lancashire cotton industry because at present nearly 80 per cent. of the cotton mills are in the hands of the bankers. The Lancashire mill-owners are, therefore, requesting the bankers to come to their help, but the bankers do not seem to be willing to do so. Mr. Holland Martin who, presiding at the annual meeting of the Martin's Bank at Liverpool, declared that the suggestion that the banks should go to the assistance of the cotton industries was impracticable and against the traditions of the English banking. One can, therefore, clearly understand that the textile industry of England has to surmount a lot of difficulties on account of financial stringency.

In India there are many factors to account for the adverse condition of the textile industry besides the banker. Many Indian publicists have analysed the problem of cotton mill industry and have proved that Government is responsible for the harrowing condition of India's premier industry.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION.

While this industry has suffered such heavy losses in England and India one would really wonder how Japan is able to make headway even in these days of slackness of trade. It is now common knowledge that the Japanese manufacturers enjoy many advantages, viz., (1) vicinity to the markets of the consumption of its goods, (2) a national mercantile marine, (3) subsidies and rebates to capture the world markets for cotton goods, (4) manipulation of the exchange to suit the advantage of the textile manufacturers, (5) employment of cheap labour and even woman labour for night shifts. These are the few of the advantages that may be mentioned. India cannot hope to secure the second, the third and the fourth advantages mentioned above as long as Government is unwilling to help the industry and, therefore, the only course open to the Indian mill-owners to save the industry is to turn the axe against the wages of the labourers.

The Textile Tariff Board was appointed by Government at the request of the mill owners to inquire into the present slackness of the textile trade. After lengthy deliberations the Board has made some suggestions regarding the internal improvement in the cotton mills. The Board has laid special stress on the bad condition of the Bombay mills. It has suggested that the disparity between a spinner's and a weaver's wages should be removed by bringing a weaver's wages down to the same level as that of a spinner. The Board also suggests keeping all spinners on piece-work.

TARIFF BOARD'S SUGGESTION.

Some of the mills in Bombay have tried to translate these suggestions into practice not allowing them to remain as dead letter. They have adopted a system which gives increased wages to a spinner watching two sides and to a weaver working on three looms. This system simultaneously brings down the cost of the production also. According to this new system the mill-owners say that "more good of the more efficient" is being secured.

There are a number of stumbling blocks in the way of the success of this system But perseverence and patience will do away with all difficulties. The management must take particular care in putting down a good cotton mixing which will facilitate the working of the processes of carding and spinning. If the spinner is asked to mind two sides no cause for complaint must be left for him as regards the roving bobbins with which he is supplied. If the question of yarn is satisfactorily solved then the first two preliminary operations of weaving, namely, winding and warping, will be efficiently carried out. Then comes the process of sizing which must be vigilantly done as on it depends the success of good weaving. There will be practically no breakages of warp if it is properly sized and humidity suitably adjusted in the weaving shed. The weavers will have then no ground for complaint for bad beams and then they will easily be able to watch three looms. There is many a skilled weaver in Bombay who can even now watch four looms and the compulsory adoption of the "three-looms-a-weaver" system will surely increase the efficiency of a weaver.

WANTED—A TRAINED JOBBERS.

The Indian mills unfortunately do not get good trained jobbers as nearly all of them get no technical training in schools. The work of the jobbers is really important and on them depends the turning out of good cloth. The qualification for a jobber at present generally is that he must be a bully and must have a group of men with him as weavers. Very little attention is paid to his qualifications as a loom tackler. Then there are the head jobbers who can be also placed in the same category of the jobbers. The mill-owners show a great apathy towards technical students. Diploma-holders of technical institutes find a great difficulty in getting access to the mills simply because they possess the disqualification (?) of having got technical training. In Eng

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day

Adroit Move.

So far thirty nations, a Washington message announces, have signified, officially or unofficially, their intention of becoming parties to the Kellogg Pact. The most significant factor in the new situation created by the advent of the doctrine of outlawry of war in international politics is the Soviet Government's willingness to adhere to the Pact. It will be recalled that M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Minister, complained that Mr. Kellogg had not thought it necessary to invite the Soviet Government to be one of the Powers which should be represented at Paris. But his lengthy Note announcing the acceptance by Moscow of the Pact indicates that, even if the select group of Powers which run the Geneva show, choose to insult the Soviet, in order to focus world attention on the question of universal complete disarmament the Soviet is prepared to pocket insults and be ready to preach disarmament at Geneva or anywhere else. The communication from Moscow emphasizes that there is no reference in the Pact to disarmament. A very inconvenient reminder to the Geneva "bosses."

Define It, Please.

Small nations really should know better and learn not to be naughty and persist in asking inconvenient questions when the representatives of the Big Powers are in solemn conference. Little Costa Rica, however, is incorrigible. It went out of the League in a great huff last year and efforts have been made by the Big Powers since then to induce it to come in again. The Powers hope that if Costa Rica thinks better of it, and returns to the Geneva fold, Argentine and Brazil, which can command larger influence at the League table than little Costa Rica, can be induced to rejoin also. But the small Central American State wishes to know a thing or two before it comes in. "Can you tell me what the Monroe Doctrine is?" it asks the great ones at Geneva. For two solid hours the great ones deliberated but the conundrum remained unsolved. So it will because Britain has developed its own Monroe doctrine and America, its notorious author, is not concerned what people in Europe say about it, but the Geneva Pandits do not want to say anything which will displease both.

Value of Safety Valves.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh's resolution urging the removal of Mr. Justice Courtney Terrell of the Patna High Court, which was to have come up for discussion in the Assembly on Wednesday, has been disallowed by the Governor-General. The public will regard this arbitrary choking off of discussion by the popular representatives of a subject, which is so intimately concerned with the vindication of Indian self-respect, as an indication on the part of His Excellency that he does not regard it as a matter of "public interest" when a High Court Judge commits the indiscretion of indicting a whole class of people as liars. The Assembly is the fittest place for the representatives of the Indian people to ventilate their deep sense of indignation at this insult to Indian national character and to vindicate in a public debate that character. We are not prepared to believe Lord Irwin, a Parliamentarian of long-standing, is unable to appreciate the value of safety valves but now that he has taken the extremely unpopular step of stifling discussion, it is incumbent upon him to request Mr. Justice Courtney Terrell to give the benefit of his judicial lore to other people than Indians.

A Thought For The Day.

"I come back from this method of doubtful evolution (of Indian independence and freedom by hypocritical and fraudulent Constitutional Reforms under the British Government) to the more incisive method of Mahatma Gandhi. I can see that he cuts at the very root of the disease. It is like a surgeon performing an operation, rather a physician administering soothing drugs. And, as his surgeon's knife cuts deep, we can see at once the recovery of the patient beginning to take place—the recovery of self-respect, manhood and independence."

C. F. ANDREWS.

PEACE OR WAR?LET BRITAIN CHOOSE

INDIA OFFERS OLIVE BRANCH

LEADERS JUBILENT OVER LUCKNOW SUCCESS

"PROUDEST DAY OF MY LIFE" SAYS CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S POSITION CLEARED.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

Leaders of all communities and all sections were unanimous this morning in the course of interviews with the Associated Press in their declaration that the decisions arrived at in the conference had exceeded their expectations. The Working Committee of the All-Parties' Conference met this morning in the Butler Palace and, it is understood, decided to popularise the scheme embodied in the Nehru Report as ratified by the conference. For this purpose a collection of funds is now in progress and it is stated a sum of over Rs. 25,000 has been already subscribed to by the delegates. The leaders are now leaving Lucknow for their respective centres. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Shaukat Ali and Dr. Moonje, have already left while Dr. Ansari and others are staying till to-morrow. There is still some opposition to the conclusions in respect of communal representation by Khilafatists and it is said that the ratification of the proposals by the Khilafat conference still hangs in the balance.

The Muslim League has already made its position quite clear while the Hindu Mahasabha reserves the right of making counter proposals in case the Mussalmans insist on pressing the amendments of Maulana Shafi Daudi.

"PROUDEST DAY OF LIFE."

"It has been the proudest day of my life to feel that Providence bestowed this good fortune on me. It was far more than I deserved. I feel that my life work in bringing about the unity of all people has been achieved."

Thus declared Dr. Ansari the President of the conference to the Associated Press representative to-day.

Continuing, he said that henceforth they would work in the name of a United India and he had no doubt they would soon create a sanction to achieve the constitution which would be ready by December next.

PANDIT NEHRU'S THANKS.

Pandit Motilal, expressing his sentiments in one sentence, thanked all parties for accepting his Committee's recommendations.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, interviewed, said that the resolution adopted for Dominion Status should in his opinion clear the air. It represented the largest measure of agreement amongst the various political parties and there should be no room for doubt that the vast majority of Indians who took interest in constitutional questions desired to have the Dominion type of Government in this country. It was true that there was section of young politicians who pressed their desire for full independence in the open Conference.

"A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS."

Lala Lajpat Rai remarked that the Conference was a tremendous success. They should now popularise the scheme to such an extent as to make it impossible by any group to frustrate it. It was most necessary that the communal settlement made in the Conference should not be allowed to be tampered with by further decisions. They had decided to abolish separate electorates. He would, however, have liked to do away with communal representation altogether. Some of their Sikh brethren had taken exception to certain decisions but he hoped that better counsels would prevail.

ONLY A BYE LANE.

Mrs. Naidu pointed out that the All-Parties' Conference was a remarkable example of an intense desire for unity. They had achieved unity against the very substance of conflict and chaos. To arrive at this happy achievement the most cherished of sectarian prejudices were disowned and in some groups the most sacred of political ideals and predilections were subordinated to the common welfare of the Motherland and national unity. She offered special praise for the sacrifice of the Sind Hindu and the Punjab Muslims. Concluding Mrs. Naidu remarked that Dominion Status was a bye lane leading to the higher road of full national freedom.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMURABAD GRATIFIED.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad stated that the Conference had terminated very successfully. Pandit Jawaharlal's statement should not affect the position of the Nehru Committee. He also referred to the attitude of Pandit Jawaharlal which he admitted was very conciliatory. He was awaiting to see how the Punjab and Sind agreements would be received in the country and the different parties. He thanked Raja Sir Rampal Singh for his attitude on the Sind point and hoped that the Muslim League and other bodies would ratify their decisions.

MUSLIM OPINION.

Maulana Shafi Daudi, President of the Khilafat Conference said that so far as their demands against the Government were concerned they had brought all parties in the country to definite conclusions. This was a great achievement. It was, however, yet to be seen how the decisions on communal questions were received by the country.

Moalvi Muhamad Baluch, the representative of the Sind Mussalmans, declared that Muslim rights as established in Delhi and Madras had been trampled upon by the Conference. Their acceptance of joint electorates was based upon the finite assumption that there would be a reservation of seats on the population basis for all minorities and one-third of seats should be reserved for Mussalmans in the Central Legislature. These expectations had all been belied. He alleged that on the one hand Pt. Motilal and on the other Lajpat Rai and Malaviya influenced the rulings of the Chairman to the detriment of Mussalmans.

A HINDU VIEW.

Raja Sir Rampal Singh (Hindu Mahasabha) said that Hindus were thoroughly nationalist in their outlook but any strong move of communalism among Muslims might compel them to adopt a similar attitude.

"We trust no community will back out of the unanimous voice of the Nation."

Sardar Sardul Singh hoped that the spirit of Lucknow would be carried by delegates to all corners of the country. It gave him pleasure to note that Sikhs had also supported the Nehru Committee's recommendations.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta regretted that Congressmen could not persuade other parties to base the Constitution on national independence but the main purpose of the Conference had been achieved, namely, the settlement of suspicions and differences between different communities. He rejoiced that the fear that separate electorates, once brought into existence, would never be removed from the Indian Constitution was at an end.

MR. CHAGLA'S INTERVIEW.

Mr. Chagla cleared the position of the Muslim League. In an important interview he said that the very large majority of members of the All-India Muslim League who were present at Lucknow supported the Nehru Report. He pointed out that among those were three members of the Sub-Committee that was appointed by the League to confer with other political organisations in order to draft a Constitution. The Nehru Report modified the League's Calcutta resolution in three important respects. (1) "It does away with reservation of seats in the majority provinces of Bengal and Punjab; (2) it does not give Mussalmans one third representation in the Central Legislature; (3) it does away with the machinery of the Joint Standing Committee to determine what are inter-communal matters and the power of veto given to any community whereby three-fourths of any community could veto any legislation which fell in that category."

He opined that the modifications suggested by the Nehru report on these points far from being detrimental to Muslim interests, are particularly beneficial to them.

(1) It was at first of opinion that reservation should be insisted upon on behalf of Mussalmans in Punjab and Bengal, but I have now most carefully gone into all facts and figures and I feel certain that it would be a suicidal policy for Mussalmans to have their seats fixed at 55 per cent. when in all possibility they might get 65 per cent. or 75 per cent. The Local Board results of the District of Gujarat are very significant. We Mussalmans there are 71 per cent. and yet in joint electorates, without reservation, they have returned all Muslim candidates, not a single Hindu being returned and this too on the present property franchise. Of course, I insist upon adult franchise or some such evidence which will maintain the same Muslim majority on the electoral roll.

(2) "Personally I do not know what difference it makes whether Mussalmans in the Central Legislature are one-third or one-fourth. A minority is a minority even if it is a minority of one. All that Mussalmans have to safeguard is their fundamental rights which are guaranteed to them under the Constitution.

(3) I am glad this is dropped. This would have been a clog on the Legislative, and would have operated in the same manner as the notorious Polish veto."

Mr. Chagla was satisfied with the Sind and Punjab agreements. He was optimistic that the Muslim League would ratify all decisions.

DR. KITCHLEW SATISFIED.

Dr. Kitchlew congratulated all parties for the Sind and Punjab agreements which were brought about by patriotism getting the better of communal feelings. He specially mentioned Sardars Mangal Singh and Sardul Singh for their brave stand. He assured them that the Sikh community would not suffer at the hands of the Muslim or Hindu majorities.

Mr. B. Das from Utkal said that it was a glorious harmony and mutual understanding which brought about unity. Although he was not satisfied with the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference about Utkal Province he consented for the sake of common action.

MR. RANGA IYER FOR MASS MOVEMENT.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., said:

"Nothing succeeds like success. The Nehru Conference was a great success. It can be successfully followed up by a raging, tearing campaign in the country. Then Sir John Simon will invite Mr. Nehru and his associates to a Round Table Conference just as Lord Milner invited Zaghlul in Egypt. To me, however, the Socialist programme of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appeals strongly, for that way alone can mass movement be revived and without the support of the masses you cannot bring the British Government down on its knees. The responsibility for rejecting the All-Parties' demands will be entirely England's.

Do they want peace or war?

It is for His Majesty's Government to answer this question. We have offered the olive branch. If they reject it they must be prepared for war.—A. P.

CONQUEST OF THE ANDES

PARSI CYCLIST'S ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. F. J. Davar, Globe Cyclist of Bombay writes to us from Lima as under:—

You will be interested to hear that I have now successfully terminated my cycle-ride over the top of the Andes. I had made every possible effort to penetrate "Iuferno Verde" (Amazon), but it proved impracticable for cycle and I had to regress from the near of Chanchomyyo Valley.

BARDOLI SETTLEMENT ECHO.

HITCH ABOUT "CHOTHAI" FINES.

MR. BHIMBHAI NAIK GOES TO POONA.

SURAT, Sept. 1.

Despite some correspondence between Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, M.L.C. and the Bombay Government and his interviews with Mr. Garrett, Collector of Surat, the dispute in connection with the refunding of the *chothai* realised during the Bardoli Satyagraha from several defaulting landholders of Bardoli taluka and of the cotton valued at Rs. 45,500 belonging to Mr. Naranji Durlabh of Bardoli, attached from the Patidar Ginning Factory at Bardoli, has not yet been settled.

It is understood that Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik who left yesterday night for Bombay will proceed to Poona to confer with members of the Executive Council and to seek and interview with the Governor for a settlement of the two questions.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT HITS BACK

'PIONEER'S" SERMON ON LOYALTY

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

On the last day of the All-Parties' Conference, the "Pioneer" sent the following telegram to Dr. Ansari, President of the Conference:

"As the Conference has now accepted Dominion Status, will you close the proceedings by singing "God Save The King?"

Dr. Ansari replied: "When India attains Dominion Status, your suggestion might be considered. Meanwhile I hope you will join us in singing "Bande Mataram."

"PIONEER'S" SUNDAY SERMONS.

The "Pioneer" commenting on this writes, "The reply is instructive. It goes far to prove that much of the talk of Indian politicians about Dominion Status is neither honourable nor honest nor sincere. Acceptance of the principle of membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations should be based almost entirely upon wholehearted belief in loyalty to the Crown. To refuse to sing "God Save the King" savours of the seditious. At least it was an opportunity lost for the display of ordinary tact."

The "Pioneer" adds that growth of the suspicion that Dominion Status means something to the Indian mind outside loyalty to the Crown will mean also hardening the British heart which may lead to the eventual refusal of grant of self-government. There must be no tampering with loyalty.—A. P.

FRENCH MINISTER BURNT TO DEATH.

FATEFUL FLIGHT TO AERIAL MEETING.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Paris.—M. Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce, was flying in a passenger plane to the aerial meeting at Clermont-Ferrand when the aeroplane caught fire at a height of 1,600 feet and crashed. M. Bokanowski and also the Secretary-General of Aerial Navigation Company, pilot, mechanic and wireless' operator were burnt to death.—Reuter.

LONDON CONGRESS COMMITTEE AT WORK

FINDING TRUTH OF "ROY" LETTER

"SAK" DISSATISFIED WITH BARDOLI SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A meeting of the London Branch of Indian National Congress passed resolution authorising its executive to write to the British Communist Party to enquiry whether the recently published letter of M. N. Roy was genuine and if genuine, to inform them that such propaganda was subversive and harmful to the people of India because it strengthened the hands of the Government in enacting oppressive legislation. The meeting also passed a resolution on the motion of Mr. Saklatvala expressing dissatisfaction with the Bardoli settlement and suggesting that such movements in future should be guided by All-India Congress Committee and not by any particular individuals.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE, THE GOAL OF INDIA.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL ON DOMINION STATUS.

DON'T BE TIED TO CHARIOT-WHEEL OF EMPIRE.

The following is an amplified report of Pandit Jawaharlal's speech delivered on Wednesday at the All-Party Conference at Lucknow on Pandit Malaviya's resolution dealing with Domnion Status for India:—

The members of the Committee whose report we are considering have been good enough to commend a little bit of drudgery that I performed for them. It is perhaps a little ungracious of me to criticise their work, specially as I know perhaps more than anyone else how hard they worked on this report.

Why was this Committee appointed? We all know that it was appointed principally to find a solution for our communal difficulties. We were faced at Bombay with an impasse and no way out was visible then. Therefore this Committee was appointed, and not so much because it was necessary to draft a fine constitution. Their report testifies to the measure of success they have attained in finding this solution.

It is a fair solution, just to all parties, reasonable and practical, and I earnestly trust that the Conference will accept it.

OLD WORLD IDEOLOGY.

Some of the other proposals that the Committee has made are to my thinking not so happy. I am specially unable to reconcile myself to Dominion status and all its implications. What is the meaning of the resolution that we are considering?

The preamble tells us that it is open to us to carry on activity and propaganda for Independence. But this is a mere flourish, meaning little.

The second part of the resolution really commits every organisation and every individual voting for it to Dominion status. The speeches in support of the motion and specially that of the mover made them even clearer. I wondered as I was listening to them whether I was not attending a session of the Congress a generation ago. They embodied an ideology of a past age, utterly out of touch with the facts and the realities. We were told of the injustice of not having Indian Governors, Indians in the services and the Railway Board. Is this what we have met for here? Is this our idea of freedom? It seems to me that we are drifting back from the 20th century to the ways and methods of the 19th.

We are told that we must be practical and being practical is taken to mean an adherence to an outward set of ideas, regardless of the changes that have happened in the world.

The world has moved and changed and if we are to be practical let us take stock of the changes that the world has witnessed.

What does the British Commonwealth of Nations as it is called stand for? It stands for one part of it domineering over and exploiting the other. There are England and the self-governing Dominions exploiting India, parts of Africa, Malay, and other parts of the world.

Do you think that it is right for us to claim Dominion status and to put our seal in a way to this policy? I do submit that it would be a wrong thing and a fatal thing for India to put Dominion status as our objective. When we get Dominion Status, are we going to get promotion from the exploited part to that of the exploiters? Are we going to assist England and the other Dominions in exploiting Egypt and Africa? The thing is inevitable.

Dominion status for India must necessarily mean the break up of the British Empire as it is to-day.

Then again we are told that Dominion status may be obtained by consent and Independence only after an appeal to arms or force. I do not know if any one here imagines that Dominion status is going to be achieved by sweet reasonableness and logic. If so all I can say is that he is a very credulous individual. Dominion status or independence both require sanction behind them whether that is a sanction of armed force or non-violent force. You will get Dominion status the moment you make it clear to the British people that unless it is granted they will stand to lose much more. You will get it when they feel that it will be hell for them in India unless they agreed to it. You will not get it by logic and fine phrases. In matters of this kind justice and logic have little place. Therefore both for Independence and for Dominion status sanction and force of some kind is necessary. Consent only follows the creation of the sanction. It cannot come without it.

INDEPENDENCE BY CONSENT

Alternatively if Dominion status can be the result of an agreement between India and England I see no reason why Independence also should not be agreed to between them. We may agree to certain safeguards if necessary for the British interests, not because we consider that the British are entitled to any safeguards but as the price of peace—in order to avoid bloody warfare and great suffering.

Perhaps it is easier for me to co-operate with the British people than with many of those who talk of Dominion status, but I cannot co-operate on their terms. I shall co-operate with them on equal terms only when I have some sanction and force behind me. I am thereore interested much more in the creation of this sanction than in a fine constitution.

If India gets Dominion status it necessarily follows that we fit our foreign policy with the foreign policy of England that we support England in Egypt, in China and elsewhere. Indeed the report makes it clear that there should be a joint Imperial policy. Are you prepared to be tied to the chariot-wheels of England in this way? Dominion status involves co-operation between India and England.

"NONE WANTS YOU".

Let us consider the various groups in England to-day. Are you going to co-operate with my Lords Birkenhead and Winterton or with Mr. Lloyd George of the Steel Frame fame and his great supporter in the press the "Manchester Guardian," which has called this report that we are considering a piece of lunacy? Or will you co-operate with the valiant "Jix," the Home Secretary of England, who among his merits—and they are few has certainly the quality of frankness, who stated that the English people had come to India not for the benefit of India but to fill their own pockets? Or will you co-operate with the sanctimonious and canting humbugs who lead the Labour Party in England?

For my part, I would prefer to deal with the Birkenhead crowd than with Macdonald and Company. Whom, then, do you co-operate with in England? Nobody will have you, nobody will deal with you. But still you go on repeating the worn out formulae of compromises and trying to convince the British people.

You will never do so till you develop the sanction and enforce your will. Therefore I say to you with all humility that to talk of Dominion status is to give the country an entirely wrong lead.

INDEPENDENCE, THE GOAL

The only practical goal is that of Independence and it is bad policy and worse tactics to agree in any shape or form to Dominion status even for a while and even as a compromise.

There is a talk of unity amongst the various parties and undoubtedly this gathering here is a very representative gathering. But I would beg of you to remember that we represent largely the intelligentsia of this country only. We represent, directly at any rate, two or three or five per cent. of the people of this country.

Those of us who think with me have carefully considered this resolution and we have definitely come to the conclusion that we cannot suport it.

We do not desire, however, to hamper the work of this Conference because we feel that the principal work it has before it is the settlement of the communal issue. We are prepared to help in so far as we can in the settlement of this problem. We have therefore decided to dissociate ourselves entirely with this resolution and not to have anything to do with it by

PROBLEMS OF PUNJAB POLICE.

COMMITTEE TO GO INTO INCREASE OF MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

SERVICES TO POLICE REWARDED.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

That traffic in women is prevalent everywhere and that it is a social evil for which police action does not provide the remedy is one of the many interesting statements contained in the report on Police Administration in the Punjab for the year ended 31st December 1927, the Government review of which has recently been published. There were 556 true cases of kidnapping or abduction during the year under review as compared with 579 in 1926.

The number of true cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the police during the year was 46,967 as compared with 44,002 in the previous year. Eliminating the number of petty crimes the total was 32,833 as against 30,686 in 1926. The districts reporting the largest increases were Amritsar (571), Karnal 556, Lahore (445), Multan (408), Ferozepore (332) and Hissar (235). The largest decreases were in Lyallpur (557) and Jullundur (143) districts.

Thus it was mainly in those districts most affected by communal trouble that increases occurred. Communal disturbances not only produced their own crop of criminal cases but also led to the depletion of police station staff with the result that measures for the prevention and detection of ordinary crime had to be neglected.

480 PERSONS MURDERED IN YEAR.

There were 797 cases of rioting during the year as compared with 660 in 1926 and 665 true cases of murder as compared with 600 in 1926. In all 480 adult males 147 children and 60 children and infants were murdered.

The report states that one of the main reasons why murders are so prevalent in this province is that the rural population, at any rate, does not appear to condemn as strongly as it should the crime of taking life. There is consequently in some instances little or no public feeling against the giving of false evidence to save a man from the gallows nor is there any, real and outspoken disapproval of the sweiring away of an innocent man's life in pursuance of a feud. Ignorance and selfishness are mainly responsible for this attitude. Villagers in this province are usually ready enough to turn out and assist in the rounding up of dacoits who loot burn and slay indiscriminately but are apathetic in the case of the murderer whom they regard as the enemy of a particular individual only.

There were 149 cases of dacoity as compared with 147 and 459 robberies as against 433 in 1926.

MORE MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

The number of motor accidents reported was 434 as compared with 173 during the previous year. A small committee is now sitting to draft revised rules under the Motor Vehicles Act and to advise Government generally on the various aspects of the control of motor traffic.

The report next discussion the problem of criminals. It states that during the year 1,085 proclaimed offenders were arrested and at the close of the year 3,236 were still at large. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 1,104 and 3,323 respectively.

SERVICES TO POLICE REWARDED.

During the year under review rewards amounting to Rs. 50,336 in cash besides small grants of land in very special cases were given to the public for services to the criminal administration.

Turning to the punishments inflicted on policemen the report states that five officers and 291 men were dismissed from the force in 1927 as compared with one officer and 222 men in 1926. Minor departmental punishments were inflicted on 487 officers and men as compared with 793 in 1926. The report comments "The decrease in minor punishments many of which are of doubtful value in a force of Punjabis may be registered as a satisfactory feature. The increase in major punishments is an indication of the determination of superior officers and especially of administrative officers to rid the force of its corrupt and worthless members."—A. P.

EUROPEAN FINED FOR ASSAULTING LASKAR

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate fine Mr. E. H. Harris Rs. 150 for causing hurt to a laskar Abdul Hai who was removed to hospital where it was found that his spleen had been ruptured. The Magistrate ordered that the fine should be paid to the complainant as compensation.

GERMANY PAYS PRICE OF DEFEAT

REPARATIONS AT WORK

1,746 MILLIONS MARKS PAID UP-TO-DATE

LONDON, Sept. 2

Berlin. The Agent General for Reparations announces that in the fourth year of experts plan ending August 31 Germany made all her payments fully and punctually. She paid in all 1,746 millions of marks including two payments completing the third annuity of the year amounting to 75 millions due in September last. The fourth annuity amounts to 1,750 millions of marks and two payments are necessary to complete it aggregating 79 millions and are due in September fifty-five millions of which were paid on September 1. The remainder is due on September 21.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS IN SECRET

NOTE TO COSTA RICA

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—The League Council at a secret session agreed on the text of reply to Costa Rica. As anticipated the reply refrains from attempting to interpret Monroe Doctrine. It merely quotes Article 21 of the League Covenant and points out that the Article does not attempt to define international engagements to which it refers and any definition will be a task not for the authors of the Covenant but for States which accepted such engagements.—Reuter's Special.

SUPERIOR SERVICES IN INDIA

GOVT. ISSUE FAMILY PENSION FUND RULES

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund Rules are being published in a pamphlet form with annotations for distribution to all the officers concerned. In the meantime the Government of India, realising that officers eligible to join this Fund will be anxious to secure protection for their families at the earliest possible date have been busily engaged in consultation with the Auditor-General in drafting somewhat intricate rules of procedure necessary to give effect to the rules made by the Secretary of State in Council These rules will be issued as soon as possible and in particular it is necessary that in the first instance the Auditor General should issue orders to his Accounts Officers regarding the manner of disposing of applications and of receiving initial premiums. The preparation of these orders is a process which must necessarily take a little time. In the meanwhile eligible officers desirous of joining the Fund are advised to submit their applications through the usual official channel to their Local Governments stating clearly their qualifications for joining the Fund, age, sex and relationship of beneficiaries for whom they propose to subscribe, the benefits which they wish to secure for them and the manner in which they wish to make payments, whether by monthly premiums on an ascending scale by flat rates or by single final payments.—A. P.

INDIA AND SIGNING OF PEACE PACT

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Government of India protesting against the signing of the peace pact in Paris by Lord Cushendon on behalf of India which is an original member of the League of Nations. The Chamber is of opinion that the pact shou'd have been signed on behalf of India by an Indian representative like the High Commissioner.—A. P.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL MISAP PROPRIATION

MAGISTRATE ORDERS ISSUE OF WARRANTAGAINST EUROPEAN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day Mr. A. J. Ross, Proprietor of Alex Ross and Company charged Mr. Cole with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000/. The allegation was that Mr. Cole who was the manager of the complainants firm in June last obtained an order from the ruling Prince of Nandgaon (C.P.) for the supply of a Kodak camera projects for which he received the amount and misappropriated it. Mr. Cole obtained the camera projects on credit in the firms name from Kodak and forwarded it to the Prince. Subsequently the Prince came to Calcutta and informed the complainant that he had paid Mr. Cole Rs. 1,000/. The Magistrate was informed that Mr. Cole had left Calcutta "en route" to England.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of a warrant against him. In addition a telegram was sent to Madras, Bombay and Colombo to detain Cole.—A. P.

Simla September 1.—It is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India to place before the Assembly a scheme for adoption as a permanent measure of a system of separation of accounts from audit in Indian Railways.—A. P.

PROTECTION TO MATCH INDUSTRY

MR. HOOSEINBHAI LALJI ON DANGERS OF SWEDISH TRUST

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji interviewed regarding he Report of the Tariff Board on the Match Industry said:—

I give these views neither as the Chairman of the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association, nor as the Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. As my views have been sought within an hour of the publication of the summary of the Report in various papers this morning, the opinion I express is my first-hand impression after reading the summary. I am glad that the Tariff Board, as well as the Government, have declared the present duty of Rs. 1/8 as Protective Duty. There is no doubt that the Tariff Board have taken a lot of trouble over this question, and I feel that owing to some circumstances, they have not dealt with the question of protection to the Industry as they should have, because out of the various questions on which very great care was bestowed, a few have been only dealt with, and others have been given a go-bye.

The selling price which the Board has taken may have been justified about the time the evidence was taken and about the time this Report was signed, i.e. about six months back. But I may point out that since then the selling price has gone down 15 to 20 per cent. The Tariff Board do not consider that the reduction in prices is due to the activities of the "Trust" in India, while all along the Indian Manufacturers and the merchants dealing in matches have contended that it is so.

SWEDISH TRUST MONOPOLY.

It is a well-known fact, that the Swedish Trust's principal object is to monopolise match trade all over the world and as a matter of fact, they have monopolised the match trade of more than twenty-five countries in the world. I fail to see what on earth have made this Trust not to follow their principal objective so far as this poor country is concerned. Is it the Government of India with whose policy the world at large is aware they are afraid of regarding the protection to its indigenous industries.

As a matter of fact, the Tariff Board have found that the Swedish Trust so far as imported matches are concerned have been selling their goods at an uneconomical rate, and this is consistant what is said about them and the policy. Still the Tariff Board hold that so far as their Indian manufacture is concerned that they are not underselling. Will the Tariff Board explain why the Swedish Syndicate have adopted two different policies with regard to their manufacture. The only conclusion that I could draw is that if the Tariff Board are correct, then the objective of the Trust by selling their imported matches at uneconomical rate is not only to close down Indian factories, but also to close down their own Indian factories, and thereby once for all establish the fact that the match industry in this country cannot be a success. It would be argued that why should they put their factories in India to a loss, but those who know the enormous capital this Syndicate has those who know the objective of this Great Trust, those who know what treaties the Trust has made with the Government and manufacturers in different countries, including England, and those who know how the match trade of the world has been politically divided by this Trust between them, and the manufacturers in England and other countries, this move on their part is quite in keeping with their object. To a Trust whose capital is Crores of Rupees a loss of a few lacs for a few years will be nothing. We all know the recent oil war. We have often seen the freight war and such other activities of the foreign syndicates, and therefore, it should not surprise anyone. The Tariff Board had before them evidence as to how Indian factories were threatened and how some factories have been purchased by this Trust and how those have been closed down. If this Trust can purchase factories in India and Ceylon and can afford to close them down, why should they care for maintaining for all times their own factories in India?

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Tariff Board have said:—"Considerable provocation has been offered to Indian manufacturers by ill-considered actions on the part of some of the Company's officers, such as production, sale of inferior matches and the employment of the questionable methods of advertisement and negotiations." It is surprising to me that how and what justification the Tariff Board have to make a distinction between the Company and its officers' activity. When, as I have stated above, the objective of the Syndicate is, the monopolizing of world trade, it is very surprising to me that after an enormous volume of evidence having been collected by the Tariff Board they should think that a mild warning in the following words would stop the whole Syndicate from continuing its policy: "We consider that if the industry is declared for protection the Swedish Company should take steps at the earliest possible opportunity to organise its business in India on the basis of an Indian Company under the control of a local directorate, with suitable Indian representation on it."

NEED OF ACTION AGAINST TRUST.

This is a solemn wish of the Tariff Board, but Government have not said a word about it, but on the other hand they say as their decision that "no action is called for against the Swedish Match Co." I ask in all earnest what is the value to be attached to this recommendations of the Tariff Board in view of the Government decision.

So far as Indian wood is concerned the recommendations of the Tariff Board are very valuable and it is hoped that both the Central and Provincial Government will give their careful attention. There is no decision of the Government on this point, but I trust since the Government have not given any negative decision, the Government will see that the recommendations of the Tariff Board are carried out.

The Tariff Board have not dealt at all with regard to the fact that this great Syndicate has been acquiring large chemical works at different places which are manufacturing important chemicals required for his industry. This move is in consonance with their principle of monopolising the world trade, and it is very surprising that the Tariff Board have not even drawn the attention of the Government to this question. If chemicals are taken over by the Syndicate, either the Industry in India will have to be closed down, or they will be made to pay the prices which would bring to the Trust at the cost of poor consumers, the enormous profits which they would otherwise make by selling their matches in India. These chemicals could be manufactured in India, and unless something is done, I am afraid, the protection duty will be found to be wanting in according that protection to the industry, which it is intended. I must admit no reference at all to this important question has come to me as a shock. The activities of the Trust in this direction if gone into would clearly show that action is imperative against the Swedish Match Trust. I wish the Tariff Board would explain this aspect of the question.

So far as aspen wood in concerned this is also being taken over in large quantities wherever available in Europe or Syberia by this mighty Trust. The Tariff Board have not said anything about this also. There is wood in India which could replace aspin wood, but railway and steam freight facilities are badly wanted. I trust Government will look into it if they really want the Match industry which has within so short a time driven out a large portion of foreign imports, to take full advantage of the protective duty.

NO GOOD TO INDIA.

The Tariff Board have gone carefully into the question of costs, quality, as also the kind of machinery and labour required. It is gratifying to note that on all these questions the Tariff Board have expressed their satisfaction. The quality and labour are the chief things and since they have found it satisfactory, and since they have rightly put down that there is a vast market in India and that the Match Industry fulfills all the requirements for protection as laid down by the Fiscal Commission, it is hoped that in these hard times, when unemployment is raging in the country, that the Government will do their best to protect the industry sufficiently. It is a well-known fact that the factories owned by the Swedish Trust in India are managed by foreigners and no Indian is admitted to any important post and therefore, so far as this question is concerned the existence of these factories are also of no good to India. Indian factories are managed, financed, and worked by Indians and as said above, the Tariff Board having found them satisfactory. I trust Government will protect them against the recently created vested interest of a foreign Syndicate and not allow this recently created vested interest to remain on any small pretext and cause in future unnecessary trouble.

BOMBAY STUDENTS STAGE SHAW

A scene from Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" staged by the Students Players of Bombay for the benefit of Sir L. Wilson Hospital Fund. In spite of being an "All-Male Attraction", the show drew crowded and appreciative audiences on Saturday and Sunday.

SHOT SUPERIOR FOR DISMISSAL

ALLAHABAD CASE

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The Sessions Judge of Allahabad has found Mahesh Prasad, the dismissed Ziladar of the Allahabad Court of Wards guilty of murder of Mr. Sarju Kumar Mitra, the head clerk of the Court of Wards Office, and sentenced him to death.

According to the prosecution the accused had pursued the deceased with a gun in broad daylight and fired several shots killing him instantly. The defence was that the accused was labouring under some hallucination, the effect of his dismissal from his post caused by the deceased and committed the crime under grave and sudden provocation.—A. P.

5000 MILES THROUGH AIR.

GERMAN AIRMEN'S VENTURE

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Berlin.—German airmen Risticz and Zimmerman have started from Dessau on a 5,000 mile flight to Japan via Vladivostock and Peking in Junkers plane number W33. The airmen already hold world's continuous flight record having remained in air for 56 hours and 26 minutes on the course between Dessau and Leipsig in July.—Reuter.

FRENCHMEN DASH FOR CALCUTTA

TO BEAT WORLD RECORD

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Paris.—Arrachart Brothers hopped off at 6/28 this morning in the direction of Calcutta in an attempt to beat world's distance record.—Reuter.

JERVIS BAY INCIDENT

VICE ADMIRAL THESIGER DEFENDS NAVY

COLOMBO, Sept. 1.

Vice-Admiral Thesiger yesterday afternoon defended the Navy against the attacks regarding its alleged masterly inactivity in connection with the Jervis Bay affair.

Speaking at a public meeting at Colombo to form a local branch of the Navy League Vice-Admiral Thesiger said, "If there had been a proper appreciation of naval capabilities, newspapers would not have published what they did, and gentlemen in their clubs would not have said what they did, when eight ill-conditioned and unarmed idiots caused all that trouble on Jervis Bay."—A. P.

NEHRU REPORT AND MULIM LEAGUE STATEMENT

MOULVI MAHOMED YAKUB'S CONTRADICTION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub wires as follows: from Moradabad:—

"My name wrongly appears in a statement issued by the so-called Moslem League Standing Committee about the Nehru Committee report from Lucknow. I did not sign that statement and no meeting of the Moslem League Standing Committee was held at Lucknow."—A. P.

PARTY STRENGTH IN C. P. COUNCIL.

MR. G. V. DESHMUKH ON RESPONSIVIST POSITION.

REASONS AGAINST FORMING MINISTRY AT PRESENT.

NAGPUR, September 1.

Addressing a crowded public meeting with Mr. Abhayankar in the Chair Mr. G. V. Deshmukh (Responsivist) said that the programme of his party was that if Responsivists came in by a clear majority, offices should be accepted but Responsivists who were now in a minority joined with several groups of different degrees of political experience and different principles to form the majority of the non-official element in the C. P. Council known as the Nationalist Party which had not chalked out any definite and clear programme. Ministers who were members of the Nationalist Party were given too much liberty in the matter of voting against the party on the most important questions affecting the interests of the province. On some occasions members of the Party voted against each other. Thus the idea of the Responsivists of forcing their party programme through their ministers on the strength of a non-official majority could not be carried out and the lack of discipline in the heterogeneous body known as the Nationalist party resulted in the disintegration and muddle which was responsible for the overthrow of the Ministry.

REASONS AGAINST FORMING MINISTRY.

He therefore expressed his opinion firstly that there should be no ministry during the lifetime of the present Council under the prevailing political almosphere and circumstances in the Central Provinces, secondly that as according to the present Government of India Act ministers cannot get the money they want for the transferred departments and have no control over the heads of the departments, interests of the province cannot be advanced by them and thirdly that there should be a party which would neither accept nor help to form any ministry but if any body desired to form a ministry that party should not come in its way, but pull it down at the very first indication or signs of treachery to the Province.—A. P.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AT FAZILKA.

HINDUS CONSIDER RAISING HARTAL

FAZILKA, September 1.

Further enquiries in connection with the raising of a hartal at Fazilka, show that Hindus have filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Jullundur against the order of the Deputy Commissioner passed under the Punjab laws act by which he gave sanction to a beef shop and expressed his intention of giving sanction to a slaughter house. The Commissioner has fixed October 9 for the hearing of the appeal and has directed that Hindus and Mahomedans shall both represent their cases before him on that date. In the meantime pending his order on appeal, he has directed that effect shall not be given to the order of the Deputy Commissioner.—A. P.

SMALL BOMBS IN KHARGPUR

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES AGAIN

CALCUTTA, Sep. 2.

Communal disturbances again broke out at Khargpur at nine o'clock last night when a number of small bombs were thrown into the Sikh Gurdwara resulting in injury to several persons. The outbreak was followed by the burning of some houses in the town. There however, been no clash between the two communities.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL AND SIMON SHOW.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee this morning adopted a resolution condemning the Madras Government's attempt to reopen the question of co-operation with the Simon Commission in view of the Council's clear verdict against co-operation. Even if the President allows the Government motion the Committee appeals to the members to realise the necessity of standing together at this moment to vote against the motion and re-establish the prestige and honour of the Council acquired by the earlier vote against a similar motion.—A. P.

U.P. RAILWAY AND POSTAL SERVANTS CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1.

The Seventh Annual session of the United Provinces Provincial Postal and Railway Mail servants Conference will be held at Meerut on November 7th and 8th and 9th Nawab Mahomed Ismail, M.L.A., will preside.

PARSIS AND SIMON COMMISSION

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

(BY G. K. N.)

(The Editor does not necessarily share the views of writers of special articles.)

Late January last I placed a few facts before our community as to why the Parsis should not ostentatiously boycott the Simon Commission. Many thought that they should tender evidence under protest. Unfortunately there is a palpable dearth of outstanding leaders in the community. It is to be deplored that those who cherish convictions regarding the desirability, if not necessity of collaborating with the Commission, are frightened into apathy by the expected avalanche of uproar and unpopularity. As I wrote on 29th January, Mr. M. P. Maden has openly joined the ranks of anti-boycotters and he has a staunch colleague in Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

The position I then held is not abandoned, and in the interval events have occurred which powerfully induced one again to ask the Parsis to consider the question afresh. It is possible the pro-Simonites are in a minority. Let them be considered such, as negligible if you will. But their right to vote their view in public should at any rate not be met by 'argumentum ad baculum'. I have consulted friends and opponents alike. Some have given me very able counsel. To them I owe some of the impelling grounds for co-operation.

I propose to deal with the question from two standpoints:—Firstly as an Indian and secondly as a Parsi.

MY POSITION AS AN INDIAN.

The herd and front of the offence of the British Cabinet appointing the Statutory Commission consists in the calculated ignoring and exclusion of all Indian element. It would appear, however, that the grave affront to our national pride has many palliatives and has been attenuated by the counterpoise of unprecedented overtures.

It is no use disguising from ourselves that while a number of people set sail for England some time after they smelt the formation of a Royal Commission. They all wanted a finger in the Commission pie. Some of them are reported to have besieged Lord Birkenhead's residence. Quite a number were hardly given an audience. This exhibition of personal arroganee of the Secretary of State has been not unfairly exploited to aggravate the Indian resentment. Hence, alleged by it is partly wounded vanity and personal pique which are responsible for the surface for of the country-wide agitation. For Indians are, after all, ordinary men. They do not claim to be wingless seraphim. The traditional "mild Hindu", like Macaulay's "cowardly Bengali", lives now only in history prepared with a purpose.

As against, however, this personal churlishness and crudity unworthy of a high diplomat of the Secretary of State's position, there are several factors and facts about the constitution of the Commission which it lies on us not to superciliously spurn and here 'par-parenthesis' the Government and especially their publicity officers are wholly answerable. The position of the Cabinet has not been explained. The Secretary of State has made speeches and the Under-Secretary has also expressed himself publicly on the Commission, but their statements have had the fate of the ablest leaders of any newspaper. They have been glanced at, admired or condemned for a day and cast into oblivion. Nothing on the part of the Government has been done to keep before the public eye the causes which have, let us assume in charity, actuated the Cabinet. And all of these certainly do not merit denunciation out of hand. We see here in the failure to study the Cabinet's view-point the same lamentable tragedy perpetrated which was enacted in the Khilafat days.

The British Government were in possession of damaging information in the light of which they would have shown to the unfortunate Indian Mussalmans that the Turks were preparing to register, as a nation, the extinction of the Khilafat and that all the mighty endeavour of religiously-minded India, even united Hindu-Moslem India, would avail nothing. A section of the Mussalmans most pathetically appealed for Government help to publish their personal convictions as recognised Mussalman Jurists. To my personal knowledge the Government of Lord Lloyd heartlessly repulsed all such advances and manufactured relentless opponents out of earstwhile warm supporters.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS.

Turning to the Statutory Commission, let me invite my confreres to weigh a few of the 'pros'.

If the Indians have been excluded from the Commission we must note that on the other hand, the representatives of the service have been equally kept out. The Indian Civil Service as such will have to stress the importance of this circumstance? Consider the colossal weight which the British statesman have attached to the Services which "have deeply rooted interest in India" and have rendered prodigious services for ages." The reactionary and conservative views of these Services will thus be excluded and the examination and cross-examination of witnesses will never be vitiated by the notorious I.C.S. proclivities. Secondly, if we have chosen the representatives of the Central and Provincial Legislatures with discretion, we can effectively press the purely Indian standpoint at the Committee's sittings. For the Committees consist of non-officials in the first place; and are constituted by election in the second. The Indian element in the personnel of the Commission would not by any possibility have been so strong as to lead the Central and Provincial Legislatures. And as for the principle of election, it requires some effort of memory to recall that it has been repeatedly asked for in the matter of less important questions like Indian representation at the League of Nations and has been invariably refused.

A feature of these Committees, one of paramount significance, allows the inclusion of members who are rank outsiders. Here are the words of the Prime Minister:—

"We have no intention of dictating to the Indian Assembly how they should do their own business. What is within their power, whatever they can do by their standing order or, if they think fit, of altering those standing orders, they are at liberty to do."

Now suppose some Indians were included in the Commission. On the completion of the Report their function should have ceased. Not so now. For the Prime Minister has said:—

"When the Commission has reported, but before Parliament is committed in any way to its recommendations or to Government views upon them, the main questions for settlement shall be referred to a joint Committee of Parliament", further, the Indian Legislatures shall have an opportunity by means of delegations of examining the proposals and discussing them thoroughly with the Joint Committee."

Moreover, Lord Birkenhead has pledged that we are to be "given the opportunity of participating in framing their constitution which has never been given in the whole history to any people in a similar position." We need not be above taking note, at the very least of these pronouncements.

"SAFE MEDIOCRITIES."

Would these advantages have been secured if a couple or more of "safe" mediocrities been incorporated in the Commission? As members of the Commission the Indians would have been operating as colleagues and peers of those representing the British Parliament? True, to-day they will not sport such resplendent designation. They will not be called by the exalted title of members of the Commission. But what will be their actual position 'vis-a-vis' the Royal Inquiry? They will have access to all documents. They will be examining and cross-examining witnesses. They will be participating in all the deliberations. And finally, while the presumed mediocrities the guilded and uniformed members of the Royal Statutory Commission, would have either signed the report jointly with the British colleagues, or framed one or more minority reports and done with the whole affair, we are now assured by Lord Birkenhead that the Commission shall:

"establish contact with the Committee appointed by the Central Legislature, which has been invited in a spirit of great sincerity to co-operate with it as colleagues of the Commission. The Indians will prepare their own proposals and come before the Commission and say, these are our sugestions; more, the Commission will not lose touch with the Committee of the Central Legislature so long as their deliberations cover matters which concern the Legislature."

Traversing the country to take evidence, the Commission will similarly be in liasion with the Committee created by the Provincial Legislatures "to discharge the same consultative function with the Commissioners as is discharged at the centre of the Government by the Committee of the Central Legislature."

In what respect we ask save in name, will the members of the Committees be operating and functioning in a way divergent from that adopted by the Commission or derogatory to us as Indians? To envisage the situation again, the Committee will have at their disposal the entirety of the records, they will examine and cross-examine witnesses; they will have their say in shaping the recommendations of the Commission before they finally draft their report. Does it not follow that the substance and essence are identical, the difference exists in the nomenclature alone?

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald urged "that the Commission should have the Indian Committees sitting with them, Sir John Simon presiding over the joint sitting of both, and Indian representatives having exactly the same rights and status as members of our section. And the Prime Minister did not repudiate this deduction. He would not dissent from the suggestion which, by consequence, we are justified in claiming as bearing the imprimatur of Lord Birkenhead. Nay, he distinctly declared that the Commission was entitled to settle its own details and pursue as many of the lines of procedure, which have been suggested and seen to them on consideration wise and practical." Every one who spoke in the House of Lords or in the House of Commons reiterated the sentiment that Indians should be treated as equals and colleagues. There was no trace of equivocation, no suspicion of 'arriere pense'.

Are we to consider these proceedings in Parliament as mere honied nothings, so much courteous dissimilation? Was it a pre-meditated piece of monstrous untruth when the Prime Minister averred "let Indians dismiss from their mind any sort of inferiority; they will approach us as friends and equals"? His words would be meaningless, treacherously unveracious, if the members of the Indian Committees were debarred from scrutinising every document and the Prime Minister would be guilty of a falsehood on purpose, if the Indian members' powers to examine and cross-examine the witnesses were restricted; the Prime Minister would go down in history as father of a hideous untruth should the Indian Committees be not allowed to summon witness of their own.

A DISABILITY.

One disability Indians will have to endure. They cannot form themselves into a separate body and write their own report. It appears that the probability of a minority report was the 'bete noire' of Lord Birkenhead. On the other hand, suppose these various Provincial Committees did lay their hands together; suppose they drafted their own report; further grant they handed it to the Central Legislature, and finally assume the latter passed a resolution, that the said record be laid before Parliament. All of those are feasible assumptions. As a valued friend has pointed out nowhere in the speeches made in both the Houses or outside them, has there anything been said or written or darkly hinted to militate against this grand possibility. The Director-General of Information or his provincial 'alter egoes' should say it unequivocally if our hopes are not entirely legitimate and reared in the solemn word of the Prime Minister of his colleagues, of his subordinates?

POSITION AS A PARSI.

Next I shall consider the viewpoint of the Parsis. Meanwhile the triumph of the Nehru Committee is an additional argument why we should co-operate with the Commission and insist that this report prepared in India be placed before Parliament simultaneously with the Commission's recommendations, embodying the Indian viewpoint. The Secretary of State in a moment of over-weening conceit dared India to produce a united and consistent scheme. The Nehru Report is the unexpected and staggering reply. We shall be vindicated and our aloofness justified if the British Cabinet refuses to consider it. There could be no question of co-operation with the Simon Commission should Lord Birkenhead seek to wriggle out of his boastful challenge. Otherwise India can courteously meet him half-way, its self-respect exalted, and collaborate with the Simon Commission.

'Only a nota bene'. We want no ingratiating into bureaucratic regards. We need no currying favour with the officialdom which has lost the sense of discrimination. This is an appeal only to Indians and no copies of this article will be supplied to powerful but notoriously hostile agencies to Indian advancement like some of the Anglo-Indian journals. My friends and I would much rather fall with their opposition than succeed with their dubious and opportunist support.

FOREST RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

EXPENDITURE OF RS 40,000 SANCTIONED.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 40,000 for the apoointment of a Committee to inquire into the future activities of the Forest Research Institute, Debra Dun.

The Committee will report on the organisation, working and control of the Institute and suggest measures to ensure co ordination with a view to achievement of scientific accuracy and also regarding the system of training Indians for scientific research.

MEDICAL RESEARCH SCHEMES.

The Finance Committee has also agreed to the Government proposal to establish a Public Health Institute at Calcutta and a Central Medical Research Institute at Debra Dun.

The schemes are part of one organic plan calculated to confer great benefits on India by promoting medical research and providing up-to-date instruction in methods of preventive medicine.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES.

The expenditure for the Research Institute at Debra Dun will be met by reducing the grant to the Research Fund Association and the Kasauli Institute. As for the public Health Institute at Calcutta the Rockfeller Foundation will defray the non-recurring expenditure of over Rs. 15-1/2 lakhs while the Government of India will bear the recurring cost of Rs. 3 lakhs per annum.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN SWIMS CHANNEL.

LONDON, September 1.

The Egyptian Helmy has swum the Channel. He started from Cape Grisnez at two in the afternoon yesterday, and landed at Folkestone at 1-46 p.m. to-day. His official time is 23 hours, 40 minutes.—Reuter.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D. Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medic'l College, Madras, writes :—" Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patiens has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION OF WOMEN

RAISE THEM TO EXALTED STATUS OF YORE

SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA'S OBSERVATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Aug. 31.

In the course of a speech at the opening ceremony of two new school buildings, for boys and girls, respectively, at Rajgarh, Bikaner State, Sir Manubhai Mehta, ex-Prime Minister of the Baroda State and now Prime Minister in the Bikaner State, made some interesting observations on the defects of the present educational system in this country "The two vital defects that sap the life blood of our Educational system to-day," said he, "are: it is too narrow; and it is too uninteresting. The education that is imparted in our schools is too one-sided and moves in narrow grooves, which have lost their elasticity owing to too rigid limitations. The aim of education ought to be, to teach our children to know something of everything and everything of something. Our Educational System does not help any habit of observatoin to grow and there can be no advancement in knowledge unless we have habits of correct observation and perseverance in experimenting.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Referring to Women's education, Sir Manubhai remarked "We all know of the great awakening that has blessed our sister nations on the Asiatic Continent. Japan has made tremendous strides in the work of advancement and education of her women. Her progress has been marvellous and the admiration of the world. Even Turkey has now rent her veil and women in Turkey are asserting their rights and claiming equality with men under the guidance of Mustafa Kamal Pasha. The emancipation of women has been started in Persia and even in Afghanistan. Queen Souriya has dropped her Purdah and has been straining every nerve for the uplift and elevation of the Afghan women. Our patriots and leaders ought not to subordinate our social exaltation to political emancipation. We have to educate our women and raise them again to the exalted status that they enjoyed in the "brave days of old." But in this stupendous work of nation-building what do we generally find as the attitude of our men? Our men are complaisantly contented and satisfied with the position women (and while adoring the idea's of womanhood in the past worshipping the very names of Gargi and Maitrey we feel our task is done.

SUBLIMEST OF CHARITIES.

Addressing the doners of the new Building Seths Ram Narain Tikmani and Tansukhrai Fatehpuria, the Prime Minister said "A gift for learning and education is the sublimest of charities. It was the Greek sage Epictetus who reminded us that the greater service of mankind consisted in raising not the roofs of houses but the souls of men. Shah Jehan has left a proud name on the pages of history on account of that gem of architecture he raised in the Taj Mahal: but Akbar's memory will be more gratefully cherished for the spiritual welfare of his subjects that he endeavoured to seem."

Concluding he announced that Compulsory Education would soon be a feature of the enlightened administration of Bikaner and adorn the many other splendid gifts His Highness the Maharajah has, with his paternal solicitude, already conferred on his people.

THREE LOOMS-A-WEAVER SYSTEM

(Continued from page 6.)

land all jobbers or loom tacklers can get training in the theory and practice of loom turning in evening technical schools. The mill-owners should, therefore, give greater encouragement to technical diploma-holders who will be very useful assets to the industry.

Another difficulty in the way of the adoption of this system is the very small quantity of yarn which a spinning spool contains. A weaver has, therefore, to change his shuttle very often. This can be avoided by using a bigger shuttle and a spool wherever possible or the yarn should be re-wound on winding spools which can hold more yarn than spinning spools.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SYSTEM.

Let us now turn to the objections raised by some against the adoption of this system. The first to be considered amongst these is that many weavers will be thrown out of employment. But these can be provided with work in the winding and reeling departments where only women are employed. These women are weak and wan as they have to work for over eight hours in a standing position and also have to attend to the household duties. The progeny brought forth by such women is bound to be unhealthy and, therefore, the infant mortality is increasing. If these women are relieved of this tiresome work it will go a longer way towards reducing the infant mortality than all the baby week shows. Those women who cannot afford to remain without work should work as domestic servants with rich or middle class people who are always in want of honest and hard-working servants. In this way the problem of unemployment can be easily solved.

There are some people who say that by the adoption of the new system the quality of the cloth will suffer. But it has been already shown that the quality of the cloth is bound to be good if sufficient attention is paid to the first processes of the manufacture of cloth.

If this system of 'two-sides-a-spinner' and 'three-looms-a-weaver' is adopted the mill-owners will be able to make some savings in the cost of production and then it will be their moral duty to earmark an iota from these savings for the welfare of the workers. Some percentage of these savings should be utilised in improving the housing conditions of the workers and in giving adequate medical help in cases of acute sickness. The mill-owners should also agitate and bring pressure on Government to reduce the sale of liquor in Bombay. Because on pay days nearly all the wages go straight to the 'gutta' and then these unfortunate workers have again to beg for money from the powerful Pathan or the cunning Bania. The ultimate aim of Government's excise policy is total prohibition and Government should try their utmost to bring this into realization. The plea sometimes put forward by Government that the loss incurred by total prohibition must first be compensated is as shaky as the plea put forward by a thief asking for compensation for all the losses he suffers by taking recourse to honest living. The workers will be able to use all the money they are now spending on drink for comfortable living if the sale of liquor is entirely stopped.

The mill-owners and the workers must come together and by mutual co-operation and good-will must try to put the textile industry on a sound footing. Otherwise if the industry suffers it will be nothing short of a national calamity.

NEW RAILWAY LINE IN NIZAM'S STATE

HYDERABAD, Sept. 1.

The Dronachalam-Kurnool Railway which had been under construction for the past two years was declared open to-day for through passenger traffic, thus establishing connection between metre gauge system of the N. G. S. Railway with those of the Southern India. It connects with Secunderabad—Gadwal Railway which the Nizam's Government had contructed several years ago but did not obtain sufficient earnings for want of connection with through systems, with Kurnool and Guntakal. This new ling runs five miles and cost Rs. 13 lakhs and a quarter. At present it established communication between Secunderabad and Kurnool and consequently Marmagoa in the west, Bangalore in the West and Manmad but ultimately when Hingoli-Khandwa line is completed it will connect Delhi in the north. Two passenger trains are running.—A. P.

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11.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design	375
12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings ..	500
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14.	Gent's Silk Socks ..	375
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17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	100
20.	Pocket Knife	130
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs ..	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	100
24.	Razor	100
25.	Ash Tray	80
26.	Turkish Bath Towel ..	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
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34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack) ..	75
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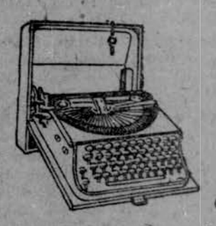

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GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAYMEN

MR. JOGIAH'S QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONS

The following questionnaire has been put by Mr. V. V. Jogiah, M.L.A., to the Government of India for reply and as it is expected they may suppress important information, all the Railway Unions and Public men interested in the welfare of Railwaymen are earnestly requested to furnish the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Care B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur, All information related to the grievances of the Railwaymen so as to enable him to prepare the draft memorandum before 8th September 1928.

"In view of the fact that there is widespread discontent among all the Railwaymen in India as regards their existing conditions of service and in view of the fact that the Government have not yet taken any satisfactory action on Mr. M. K. Acharya's resolution passed in the Assembly in 1925, will the Government be pleased to collect and lay on the table the following information regarding the working conditions of the Railway employees on each of the State Railways separately?

WAGES.

Into what groups, categories or sections are the workers on the Railways divided?

What characterises each of these groups?

What is the correlation as to wages between the highest and the lowest of these groups?

What systems of labour remuneration are generally employed on the Railways and particularly in:—

(a) The principal workshops, (b) The Railway Yards, (c) For Locomotive Crews, (d) For Train Crews, (e) For Traffic Crews, (f) For Telegraphists, (g) For Road repair works, (h) For Administration Office Employees, (i) For lower subordinates designated as menials.

How are the rates of remunertaion fixed for Piece Workers and Time Workers?

Are the rates of train runs taken into consideration in fixing the rates of remuneration for Locomotive and Train Crews and Traffic Gatemen?

What purely bonus systems are in existence (enumerate them.) On what principles are they based and what percentage of additional earnings do they yield?

How are the Locomotive and Train Crews paid for waiting time?

What is the total number of female workers and persons under 12 years respectively employed on each of the State Railways?

What are the number of posts assigned to each grade of each of the different categories of employment in each of the State Railways?

What grades of what posts have been exclusively filled hitherto by Europeans only and by both Europeans and Anglo-Indians only?

What is the existing number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed on each of the different grades of the different categories of employment on each of the State Railways?

How many employees are employed below the authorised minimum of the different grades of different categories of employment on each of the State Railways?

Is it a fact that employees performing the same nature of work are employed on different scales of pay? Is it a fact that employees performing the same nature of duties are employed on daily rates as well as on monthly rates of pay? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for this difference?

Are the Government aware that the employees who have put in equal length of service on Daily rates of pay have inferior privileges to those who are remunerated on monthly rated system? Are the Government aware that the employees on Daily rates of pay are treated as casual labourers although they may have put in more than three years?

MINIMUM WAGES.

Do the Government deem it necessary that having regard to the fact that the Government being practically in the position of a monopolist employer on State Railways, the minimum wages of the Railway employees should be fixed so as to cover the cost of maintaining a suitable standard of living? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have instituted or propose to institute any enquiry as to the amount of minimum wages required by each class of workers on the State Railways?

Has the attention of the Government ever been drawn to the working class cost of living index prepared by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay every month, in considering the adequacy of the wages paid to the staff on the State Railways? Do the Government deem it desirable that similar cost of living indices should be prepared for all important Railway Centres in India with a view to regulate the wages and allowances of the the Railway employees?

Are the Government aware that the wages of the Rly. Workers do not seem to have been fixed with any reference to cheapest or dearest localities nor any basic rates of pay with sliding scales for each class of employment according to the different localities?

Is it a fact that Time Recorder Attendants and Seal Checkers who are required to possess knowledge in English are classified as menials and given their scales of pay on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Will the Government be pleased to state what other staff whose nature of duties require knowledge in English and ability to prepare intelligent statements are designated as menials and given those scales of pay on each of the state Railways?

ALLOWANCES.

What Staff are given the following allowances, on what basis and in what places on each of the State Railways?

Over-time allowance, Relieving allowance, Travelling allowance, Local allowance, Mileage allowance, House allowance, Clothing allowance, Day allowance, Night allowance, Regular attendance bonus.

Are the Government aware that on most Railways duties performed during nights or after fixed hours of duty are not remunerated by higher rates? In what Railways is this grievance not prevalent and for what categories of employment?

Is is a fact that low paid employees who perform the same nature of duties in the same places or stations are not all granted any of the allowances mentioned in question No. 21.

Are the Government aware that clerical employees on State Railways are placed on inferior scales of pay as compared with those of other Government establishments. like Postal Department?

Will the Government be pleased to state what scales of pay are obtaining among the different classes of supervising staff (Upper-Subordinate, Subordinate employees) and menials in the Traffic, Loco. Engineering, Electrical, Audit, Transportation, Comercial, Stores, Cash and Pay, Watch and Ward, Medical, Marine, Agency, Workshops and Catering Departments on each of the State Railways with special reference to the following staff mentioning any efficiency bars and requisite trade tests qualifications?

N. B.—Exhaustive information regarding the scales of pay of each different class of employees from the highest to the lowest paid in each of the departments of the Railways is requested. The above designations are only given to indicate the class of employees whose grades are required to be included in the statement. For the same reason, the staff of the Agency, Audit, Electrical, Catering, Educational, Medical, Marine, and other departments are not mentioned in detail.

What is the amount of average monthly wages bill paid to the staff employed on each of the different grades of different classes of employment on each of the State Railways?

What are those grades in each class of employment which are thrown open to employees on the basis of senirity only?

What is the maximum and minimum number of days normally elapsing between the conclusion of period of work and actual payment of wages, among the different staff on each of the state Railways?

What facilities are granted to the employees for easily obtaining advances and rations, in cases of hardships?

Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of fines realised from European, Anglo-Indian and other Indian employees respectively during the past three years on each of the State Railways?

HOURS OF WORK.

How is the working time of the Railway Workers established?

Are Running Shed men, Workshopmen, Loco. Carriage and Wagon men exempted from workng any particular part of the night?

Are there any special conditions under which Female Workers and persons under 10 years ate employed?

What is the average minimum time off per day and minimum time off on any one day for different categories of employees?

Is time allowed for meals for any staff and if so at what times?

Is it a fact that Train Examining Staff on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, except at Kharagpur and Shalimar are required to be on duty to an ordinary maximum of Ninety Six Hours a Week without any complete day of rest? Is it a fact that no Holidays are granted to this Staff in any part of the year?

Is it also a fact that many of the Train Examining Staff are not provided with quarters with the result that they have to leave their homes situated far from their place of work kvery early to perform the long hours off duty, even up to Nineteen Hours a day at one stretch? What are the hours of duty of similar staff on other State Railways?

LEAVE.

What leave Rules govern the subordinate and the menial employees on each of the State Railways?

Is it a fact that Racial Discrimination exists in respect of leave rules in some of the State Railways? Is it the case with Government Servants?

What is the existing leave reserve allowed for diqerent classes of employees?

What Holidays are allowed for different classes of employees?

MEDICAL RELIEF.

How many Hospitals are maintained by each of the State Railways for the benefit of employees? Of this how many are the Zenana Hospitals?

Is it a fact that Medical Certificates issued by Competent Registered Medical Practitioners without the Counter-Signature of a Railway Doctor are considered invalid by the Railway Administration? If so do the Government propose to remove this anomaly?

Have the Government ever made or proposed to make any enquiry into occupational diseases of the Railwaymen? Is it a fact that Locomotive men are subject to special diseases? Has the attention of the Government being drawn to the recent enquiry conducted by the Medical Officers on the State Railways in Sweden, into the several diseases and ailments incidental to the occupation of Railway Employees?

EDUCATION.

What are the total number of Educational Institutions started by each of the State Railways?

AN APPEAL TO RAILWAYMEN'S UNIONS.

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation appeals to every Railway man and Union in India, to supply exhaustive information regarding the grievances of Railwaymen, secondly to contribute the maximum amount possible to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation Fund of Rs. 50,000/-, thirdly to remit without any delay the affiliation fees due to the Federation, fourthly to send their representatives to attend the General Council Meeting of the Federation to be held at Simla, and lastly to furnish the undersigned with a complete list of Office-bearers of the respective Unions and their Representatives in the General Council of the Federation by return post, in duplicate to the following addresses separately:—

1. V. V. Giri, B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur;

2. V. V. Giri, C/O Mr. V. V. Jogiah, M. L. A., 29, Longwood Range, Simla.

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BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 3 1928.

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PEN-PICTURE OF CELEBRITIES

BEHIND THE SCENES IN SOCIETY

During my long service in the diplomatic profession I have had the pleasure of meeting many interesting personalities in all parts of the world, for in every country the houses of the most distinguished people are open to members of my profession.

While I was at the legation of my country in London I was invited to a garden party at Buckingham Palace. This was in the reign of King Edward. I had the honour that afternoon of having a short chat with the then Prince of Wales, now King George. He asked me how I liked London, and if I'd seen it from the top of a bus. Thus writes an ex-Diplomat in mail week.

A ROYAL MEMORY.

"I saw it that way more than once when I was a little boy," he said, "and it struck me as being one of the best ways of seeing a big city."

The same afternoon I met the late Lord Oxford and Asquith and Lady Oxford—then plain Mr. and Mrs. Asquith. To my mind, Lord Oxford was one of the greatest Englishmen I have even known. I was a guest at the annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund when he was the chief guest of the evening. He came stright from the House of Commons, where he had been under the fire of questions for nearly two hours, yet he looked as fresh as if he had got out of his morning tub.

He was the chief spokesman of the evening, and in the middle of his speech a messenger arrived from the House of Commons with a bundle of papers for his inspection.

PUT HIS WIFE FIRST.

When he saw the messenger approaching he stopped speaking, begged to be excused for a few moments, and then sat down and went through the papers as coolly and collectedly as if he had been in his own study. It took him about ten minutes to look through the papers, and I noticed that he initialled some of them. He then gave them back to the messenger and immediately resumed his speech.

I met him one night at a dinner party, and overheard the man next him—a professor from a foreign university—ask whom he thought the cleverest woman in England.

"Oh, my wife, undoubtedly," said Lord Oxford, with a laugh.

I have heard the same opinion expressed by several other distinguished people.

Senatore Marconi I have met several times in London. He is a most interesting man to talk to. In the days I am speaking of wireless telegraphy was not as fully developed as it is now, but it was going ahead very rapidly.

PRINCE, SOLDIER, AND GENTLEMAN.

The Senatore told me that he had one great advantage when he began his wireless experiments in that he was tolerably well off.

"I was able," he said, "to finance my experiments and to avoid getting into the hands of others. It was a great help to me, because I could conduct my own experiments in my own way."

He told me that his first experiment with wireless was made in the garden of his house in Italy, and that his parents were the first people to receive a wireless message transmitted under his original system. His father and mother were sitting in the drawing-room of their home, and they received the message from a part of the garden some 200 yards distant from the house. The man whose name is now so widely known was then a lad of about eighteen.

I have had the honour of meeting the present Prince of Wales on two or three occasions. I met him at a dinner party in pre-War days, when he had just gone up to Magdalen College, Oxford, and ventured to ask how he liked University life.

"Oh," he replied, "I haven't really begun it yet. I am only furnishing my room." Then he added, "At least, my mother and sister are doing that for me, as I am beginning to get rather busy."

He spoke naturally and modestly. I do not think I ever met any man so entirely devoid of any kind of affectation as the present heir to the British throne.

And he has as good a memory for faces as his grandsire. I met the Prince some years later at a big evening reception, and he remembered me quite well. I was standing near him in a crowded room when he caught sight of me.

"I am sure we have met before. You are Mr.——" he said. I bowed and replied that I felt much honoured that his Royal Highness should remember me. This was during the War, and the Prince was home on short leave. He was attired in khaki and looked every inch a prince, a soldier, and a gentleman.

WHEN LORD GREY LAUGHED.

Lord Grey of Falloden was very popular with the Diplomatic Corps in London when he was chief of the Foreign Office, although he had the reputation of being a somewhat austere person who rarely smiled.

But once he smiled at a remark I made to him. I had not been very long in London when I met him—he was then Sir Edward Grey—at lunch. He asked how I liked diplomacy.

"Well, sir," I replied, "I find it a very agreeable way of spending a good deal more money than I am paid."

Lord Grey laughed, but at once his face resumed its customary austere expression, and he said rather gravely:

"It is true that the diplomatic profession is not a well-paid one."

WANTED—AN HEIRESS!

It is, as a matter of fact, very badly paid. Once a well-known foreign ambassador had a young man sent to him as secretary. Said the young man to his chief on his first day at the embassy:

"Your Excellency, I have only £50 a year private means. Can I remain in the diplomatic profession on such a sum?"

His chief considered the matter for a few minutes and then replied:

"Well, try it for six months, and if someone doesn't leave you £500 a year by then, or you don't get engaged to an heiress, give it up."

The young man took his chief's advice, and four months later became engaged to a widow with a substantial income.

Some diplomats go much more into Society and become better known and spend much more money than others, who lead comparatively quiet lives.

ABOLITION OF POLYGAMY

MOVEMENT IN KABUL

The Simla Correspondent of "Englishman" writes.—

No news has been received yet from Kabul regarding the national jirga which was advertised to commence last week on the question of the abolition of polygamy, but according to the Afghan Press, it would appear that arrangements were in full swing a few days ago. Statements were distributed by the committee for the election of representatives to the jirga, regarding the procedure to be adopted at the Assembly.

Press comments on the abolition of polygamy have also been favourable. One Afghan paper wrote: "People should elect men of moderate views as their representatives, because Conservatives will stick to old and backward customs and Extremists will suggest impracticable changes. Government servants cannot be elected representatives unless they resign service, but they can make suggestions through other representatives." Men under 20 years of age, criminals, and those who do not pay land revenue or any other tax to the Government, are also debarred from membership of Loe Jirga.

The women of Kabul held two meetings to discuss the future prospects and rights of women in Afghanistan. They have elected a number of women as their representatives to the jirga.

QUEEN'S ADVICE.

The Queen of Afghanistan has also been taking a leading part in educating the women of the country since her return from the Continent. In a contribution to the Press on Islam, she asserts that before Islam there was ignorance and confusion in the world, and quotes verses from the "Koran" and the "Hadis," to show that Muslims should be resolute, honest, and thrifty. They should look after their children properly and protect them from immoral ways. Before Islam women were subject to their parents, husbands, and sons, but Islam had given the women equal status with men.

"DR. GOUR'S BILL AND PARSI OPPOSITION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. F. K. Dadachanji has vindicated the opposing attitude of the Parsis towards Sir Harisingh Gour's Bill. Though they have been assured by Dr. Gour that the Bill is only permissive and not coercive, yet they feel very suspicious about the whole thing. They are very jealous of the purity of their so-called Aryan blood, the sanctity of their hearth and altar, the integrity of their community, and above all their religion. Unless and until they know for certain that the Parsis will be exempted from Dr. Gour's Bill, they cannot rest satisfied.

Mr. Dadachanji is using very strong terms when he speaks of the authors of such legislations. The Bill is not a veiled attack on the Parsis in particular, as he seems to think. India is a heterogeneous nation: not a homogeneous one. That which is found best for the whole nation at large, may be found undesirable by isolated sects or communities. Our legislators cannot, and should not, pay heed to the petitions and clamours of such sects or communities. If they were to do so, they would not be able to legislate anything at all. If Dr. Gour were to submit to the demands of the Parsis to-day, he would have to submit to the wishes of the orthodox section of the Hindu community to-morrow. Under the circumstances the principle of exemption is fundamentally vicious.

Mr. Dadachanji has wasted much words on Zoroastrian 'Untouchability.' But are not these man-made laws? If so, they can be altered by man himself, if he has sufficient reasons for doing so. We must learn to face our national problems from a 'this-wordly' utilitarian standpoint. We can no longer mould our destinies according to the preachings of a Dastoor, Pandit, or Mulla. The present-day India is not a 'water-tight' compartment. Either she must be able to respond to the reactions of her neighbours as best as she can, or she must linger behind for being trampled down.

We hear much talk about 'Unity' from every nook and corner. It is doubtful whether any real unity can be achieved when each and every community wants to mind its own business.' The only sure road to unity is inter-communal marriage and the practice of rationalistic religion. Our old conservatives may shake their heads over this, but the youths of India are full of hope. The caution of these people really amounts to stagnation, and when we tell them that we have grown very sick of same, they call us names. They are under the delusion that the Past is wise: the Present is silly. Now the time has come for us to tell them, of course most respectfully, that we are determined to have our own way. We hope the Parsi 'young bloods' will ventilate their opinion on this delicate issue either through the Press or through the Platforms. As for the Hindu youths, they have got a tremendous responsibility, because the Hindu community is full of "Dadachanjis".

Out of the various arguments advanced by Mr. Dadachanji, there are one or two which must not be overlooked by the idealists. One of them is about the propagation of a hybrid community. The other is that pertaining to the Law of Inheritance. I am not in a position to deal with the latter, and I leave it to the consideration of the students of Law. The former argument is a very important and a serious one. This is the stumbling-block. We shall suppose that a Hindu gentleman marries a Parsi lady. Now, which community will foster their children? The Parsi Dastoor will quote a verse or two, most solemnly, from his Zend Avesta to show that the Parsi community cannot take over such children. As for the Hindus, the Pandit is only too ready with hydra-headed Manu Smriti. Consequently the condition of these children will be comical-tragical. The authors of such Bills are not themselves blind to these problems. They might have done their best to solve them.

In conclusion, what we wish to emphasise is that we do not find anything 'catastrophic' in Dr. Gour's Bill.—Yours, &c.,

P. V. I.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

MUSLIM EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BHAVNAGAR'S SPLENDID RESPONSE

Those who personally attended the Gujarat Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference at Rajkot have seen with their own eyes, that its second sessions was successfully held at the Connaught Durbar Hall of the Victoria Jubilee Memorial Institute, on the 25th and the 26th of August, under the presidentship of the illustrious Diwan of Junagadh, Amir Sheikh Muhammadbhai, who takes a keen interest in Muslim education.

It will, however, not be inopportune, at this juncture, to give publicity to what efforts Bhavnagar, along with other important cities of Kathiawar, had made and what help she had rendered to the Conference to make it a success.

No sooner was the news published that the Conference was to be held this year at Rajkot than the Anjuman-e-Islam bestirred itself to co-operate with it; and without waiting for an intimation or an appeal from the organizers of the Conference, deemed it its duty to give it all support it could, proving that work that cannot be done in years can successfully be completed in as many months if all institutions were to follow suit.

BHAVNAGAR'S ENTHUSIASM.

Young men of Rajkot itself, where the Conference was to be held, were not yet awake but the old veterans of Bhavnagar rose to the occasion and announced that a public meeting, as usual, would be held to make the objects of the Conference known to the people and to persuade them to take part in it, as soon as the dates were fixed.

The meeting was accordingly held on the 19th of August at the Hall of the Alfred High School under the presidentship of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, the President of the Council of Administration, who is also the Chief Patron of the Anjuman. The speeches delivered at the meeting and the presidential address produced a happy effect on the minds of the audience. The result was that more than 100 persons went to Rajkot as delegates and about a dozen over and above them as members of the Reception Committee.

Not only did Muslims of Bhavnagar join the Conference, but His Highness the Maharaja Krishna Kumar Sinhji Bahadur also graced the sessions with his presence and Sir Prabhashankar, Rao Bahadur Vithaldas G. Trivedi, Nagar Seth Prabhudas Bhagwandas and Mr. Anantrai P. Pattani too attended the sittings.

Sir Prabhashankar took occasion to speak as well, in the morning sitting of the second day and the audience greatly appreciated and frequently applauded his sweet Gujarati which was full of eloquence and humour.

DONATIONS.

Bhavnagar Raj gave an impetus to the work of the Conference by sending, about a fortnight before the sessions, a sum of Rs. 1,000, as a subscription towards its expenses without any request being made.

Bhavnagaris who attended the Conference also subscribed Rs. 275 in small sums, but amongst them Rs. 100 given by the Nagar Seth and Rs. 10 by Rao Bahadur Vithaldasbhai were much appreciated, both the sums being from Hindu brethren which proved the traditional amity existing between the two sister communities of Bhavnagar.

AFGHAN KING'S GIFT

FUND TO ASSIST SUBJECTS

Information has been received from Kabul that a donation of one lakh made by the King of Afghanistan on his return from his Continental tour, is being utilised on humanitarian objects. The amount was entrusted to a special committee which has decided to establish in orphanage out of the money. Rs. 20,000 will be spent in feeding and clothing orphans; another Rs. 20000 will be spent on a chemist shop where medicines, etc., will be sold; and the remaining Rs. 60,000 will be invested in Shirkat and Amania. The profits from both these concerns will be spent on the orphanage. All these arrangements will be made under the supervision of the Kabul Municipality.

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LABOUR PARTY UNMASKED

WHY INDIAN DELEGATION HAD TO WALK-OUT

MR. BOSE EXPOSES HOLLOWNESS FRAUD OF LABOUR IMPERIALISTS

Mr. P. C. Bose, a member of the Indian Labour delegation to the British Labour Party Conference writing to the "Worker-Shige" on he question of the "Walk-out" states:—

As one identified with the rank and file of the Indian workers I think it my duty to the British workers to make a statement of the facts that led to our withdrawal from the British Commonwealth Labour Conference on the third day of its sitting, when the Indian question was taken up for discussion.

The immediate cause of our withdrawal was, of course, the peculiar procedure adopted in the conference, at the instance of certain British delegates, not to allow us to move our resolution, and the partibipation of the British Labour Party in the Simon Commission, in spite of repeated requests of the All-India Trades Union Congress not to do so.

LABOUR'S GIFT TO INDIA.

Since the formation of the British Labour Party the whole of India, specially the Labour section, had been looking forward for something really good for India from their hand; and up till 1924, in spite of various rumours, this belief in the party was quite firm and unshaken.

But the first thing that the Indians received from the party was the Bengal Ordinance, an arbitrary measure for repression by which the Indian bureaucracy was empowered to crush any Indian it liked and put him to prison for an indefinite period without any trial whatsoever. And the way in which this law is being carried foreign delegate truly characterised it in the conference as something scandalous in the twentieth century.

BOYCOTTING SIMON.

Then as regards the Simon Commission the All-India Trades Union Congress in its last sesson at Cawnpore which was attended by some 200 delegates from about 60 Labour Unions all over India, unanimously adopted a resolution to boycott the Commission in all respects, and requested the British Trades Union Congress not to participate in the Commission. This was done in the presence of two British Labour delegates who attended the session as fraternal delegates.

But the British Labour Party had not the courtesy to take any notice of the resolution at all. Over and above that, some Labour member of the Commission is declaring that Indian workers are for the Commission, as if his personal opinion is of more value than the resolution of the All-India Trades Union Congress.

Then certain other Labour members are making observations that Indian workers should keep clear of politics. But why should 80 per cent of the people of a country keep clear of politic? Is this a matter of regret that the Indian delebour Party?

Now for these various reasons the feeling strongly prevalent in the minds of the Indian workers to-day is that so far as India is concerned the Labour Party is in no way different from other imperialistic bodies of the British Parliament. And the Indian Labour delegation, which consisted of the President of the All-India T. U. C. an ex-President and several other members of the Central Executive attended the conference in the hope that the British Labour Party, after meeting with so many Indian Labour representatives might do something to wipe out the feeling of mistrust from the minds of the Indian workers. But it is a matter of regret that the Indian delegates had to withdraw from the conference at the attitude of the British Labour Party.

OUR RUSOLUTION.

The story of the actual withdrawal is simply this. The Indian delegates in due time gave a notice of moving a resolution in the conference, expressing their views of the policy of the British Labour Party regarding Indian self-government and the Simon Commission. There was never before any suggestion that no resolution would be moved in the conference. As a matter of fact, the conference, during its previous session, adopted resolutions, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in his opening speech this year suggested that a resolution on "World Peace" would be adopted. Besides, there is a provision in the draft rules that voting should be taken in cases of difference.

So the delegates were ready to move their resolution, when suddenly Mr. Henderson, of the British Labour Party, moved that "No resolution be moved at all." This motion, in spite of our protest as unconstitutional, was put to the vote and carried by 5 to 3 so the Indian resolution was not allowed to be moved at all.

SUPPORTING IMPERIALISM.

The Indian delegates, even after this, waited for some time to clear the position. Mr. Chaman Lal, the head of the Indian delegation, made a statement to explain the policy of the British Labour Party towards India and Indian workers, and asked the British delegates to make a reply. The reply was made, but it only indicated the firmness of the Party in its old policy of supporting the Imperialists on Indian matters.

So the Indian delegates walked out of the conference, as they unanimously decided to do in a case like this.

In conclusion, I have to ask the British workers not to misunderstand us in any way. Our action in the conference was just what we thought necessary for the workers. And I believe that cordiality and correspondence between the British and workers. And I believe the British and the Indian workers will ever be on the increase as a matter of mutual necessity.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After a period of anxious waiting we have at least been favoured with a communication from Bhopal to the effect that the committee appointed by the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University to select a Pro-vice-chancellor has met under the presidentship of His Highness, the Ruler of Bhopal, and it has decided to advertise for the post in India and abroad.

This committee is composed of men who have dating shed educational or administrative experiences to their credit, calculated to command respect from the Muslim community. For that very reason, we are surprised that this should be the net outcome of its weighty deliberations after three previous months of reflection. I would venture respectfully to draw their attention to the following points in the hope that they might possibly be induced to throw light on them or, at any rate, take them into consideration before arriving at any judgment on this momentous issue.

1. The University session is to begin on October 1. Why then did the committee take long to initiate this matter? Advertising in "India and abroad" is a tedious process and it would take several months to select the pro-vice-chancellor in that way, with the result that the new session of the University will not begin under new auspices.

2. Is the committee aware that advertising is not calculated to bring to the fore the most suitable candidates—men like Mr Ross Masood, Mr. Pickthall, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali Sri Theodore Morrison or Sir T. W. Arnold. First class people of recognzed merits and experience do not as a rule apply to order. They have to be sought after. It is difficult to see why the members of the Committee, are surely acquainted with the few really eminent educationists, who are both desirable and available, should have had recourse to this expedient of advertising. The pro-vice-chancellorship of Aligrah might have been saved the indignity of going a-begging in the market.

3. One fails to understand why they want to advertise in England for that is what "abroad" means. Does anyone of them seriously believe that the fate of Aligarh can be piloted at this critical juncture by some retired and, possibly, played-out civilian, or even by some well-known English educationist who has had no experience of Muslim education before?

They should remember that Aligrah has not only to establish its prestige in the eyes of the Government, and to improve its technical efficiency—both of which are important enough objectives but also to establish its cultural relationship and solidarity with public opinion in general, and Muslim ideals and traditions in particular. This latter far out-weighs the first two needs in importance. And, for this, undoubtedly, we requ're some eminent Muslim educationist, with enthusiasm imagination and strength, who will be able to put new life into our dear Alma-Mater.—Yours etc.

'AN OLD BOY".

Delhi, Aug. 30.